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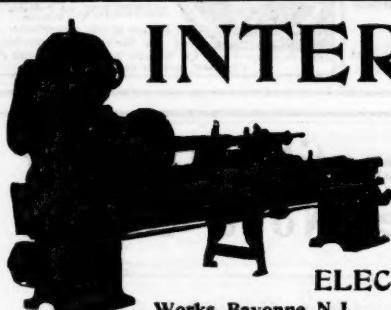
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A singular delusion appears to prevail in political circles that certain men can deliver what is known as the "labor vote." Those out for office are accordingly in a state of anxiety lest they should fail to do all that is required to conciliate the "labor vote." There can be a census of laborers belonging to the various unions, but there has been no census of the labor vote; hence the doubt in regard to the extent of its influence on an election. We have always believed that this influence was greatly exaggerated, and this opinion is confirmed by a letter appearing in the Brooklyn Union, the writer of which says: "The writer, a trades unionist of as long continued standing as Mr. Gompers, one who has held many offices, and who has been delegated to local, state and national bodies of organized labor, and who is still sincerely desirous that labor's just demands and highest aspirations shall be attained, does not believe it will make much difference on election day. The Socialists in the trades unions will stick to Debs and assail the sincerity of both 'old capitalist' parties! the hide-bound Democrats will utter the Bryanized shibboleths of Jeffersonian-Jacksonian campaigns, and the Republicans will remain true to their belief that protection to American industries and the maintenance of an American standard of living are to be preferred, rather than the privilege of 'boycotting' at will, and with legal sanction, the manufacturer or merchant whose business has been injured and whose ability to meet labor's demands has been lessened by the certainty (or uncertainty) of a Bryan campaign. Nothing would prove more disastrous to the growth and progress of the labor movement in the United States than an attempt on the part of its leaders during the coming campaign to force organized labor to 'stand up and be counted'—not on the question of its undoubted right peacefully to maintain its struggle for fairer and better conditions, but on the proposition to subordinate all other great national issues, and sacrifice everything (even business prosperity) in the pursuit of an 'ignis fatuus'—a flickering, wavering light in the marshes and bogs of political chicanery."

The Navy policy of training its cadets for service on a modern man-of-war by making them familiar with the working of a sailing ship is becoming popular in the merchant marine. Two large German ocean steamship lines for some time have had sailing school ships, and now the White Star Line of England has fitted out the three-masted clipper sailing ship Mersey for that purpose. It is intended to carry about sixty boys. Four years is the term of apprenticeship. Under the commander of the Mersey will be a nautical and educational staff. Lectures will be given on naval architecture, construction, outfit and measurement of boats, charter parties, keeping of log-books, etc., also on the different qualities of coal, steam raising and the rudiments of marine engines. Cadets will work the ship. In port they will be taught swimming, boat sailing, discharging, receiving, stowage, ventilation, care of cargo, surveying, mooring and laying out anchors. On board the cadets will be in school six hours a day, the studies including English grammar, composition, French or German, history, trigonometry, navigation, nautical astronomy, meteorology, marine surveying, drawing, charts and ship construction. The surgeon will instruct in ambulance work, including first aid. For nautical work, such as knotting, splicing, signaling, observation of sun and stars, use of instruments and care of handling of cargo, the boys will be under the commander and his officers. On the expiration of their apprenticeship they will be eligible to take the board of trade examination for second mate's certificate, and upon obtaining this they will be qualified and

have preference for appointments as junior officers on the steamers of the line.

In the contemplation of world-problems such as the building of the Panama Canal, the attainment of greater speed and tonnage of ocean liners and battleships, the development of the wireless telegraph and telephone, many great works of ultimate international interest are overlooked. The crowning work of the first decade of the twentieth century for Canada will be the completion of the Dominion's second transcontinental railway, which will give the West a seaport a day and a half nearer the Orient than Vancouver. This will be the port of Prince Rupert Island, whose harbor has no equal on the Pacific coast, being sheltered, with a width from one to one and a half miles and extending ten miles inland. The town is yet to be built, but the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad Company, who own the entire water-front, have laid plans for a perfect city. The promoters of Prince Rupert expect the town to become a great factor in the Pacific commerce. They predict that in a quarter of a century it will be one of the leading seaports on the Pacific Ocean. The steamship concern now allied to the Grand Trunk Railway System has announced that the moment the transcontinental line is completed it is ready to inaugurate a Prince Rupert-Hong Kong steamship service across the Pacific. While our Canadian neighbors have been working like bees on this great work, to the south of us a new Mexican railway, the Pan-American, has been building, in the scheme of a continuous rail line connecting the United States and Panama, the extension to Guatemala being almost completed.

Our correspondent, "Gun Platoon," presents a strong argument on behalf of the organization of a Machine Gun Corps, consisting of forty-five companies, with its own officers and men, modeled on the Signal Corps. If Congress will consent this will certainly be better than to disturb our regimental organization by taking from each regiment one company for a machine gun company. That this latter plan should be suggested by excellent soldiers shows how important this question is held to be. It will not do to depend upon volunteers for machine gun work. A regiment of Infantry could be organized and prepared for active service in less than half the time a company of machine guns could be made ready; and it is very doubtful whether machine guns could be successfully organized at all in the volunteers short of six or eight months. Therefore, we must provide for a system that can readily be expanded in time of war, and which will not delay the organization of the volunteer Infantry. A preliminary step in the line of machine gun instruction has been taken by the organization at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., of a provisional machine gun company, under the command of Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., who is to prepare the necessary book on the organization and equipment of machine gun companies and the tactical uses of machine guns with Infantry. The general sentiment of the Army appears to be in favor of a separate machine gun organization if it is decided that we need the guns, as we undoubtedly do.

Those persons who are continually insisting that a large army or navy stands for war rather than peace should pause a moment to consider the military history of Germany in the past twenty years. How many wars has the empire of the great "War-Lord" undertaken since the Commander-in-Chief of the nation which, above all others, stands for and maintains a high plane of military preparedness, twenty years ago ascended the throne? Not one. Yet in step with the increased efficiency of the German army and navy is the onward march of Germany's commerce and her constantly improving industrial life. In the same period of time, among nations more or less unprepared for war there have occurred the following great struggles: The Chinese-Japanese war, the Boer war, the Spanish-American war, and the Russo-Japanese war. It is most certain that had Russia been accurately informed as to the military strength of Japan there would have been no war between those nations. Likewise in the case of Great Britain, had the latter exhibited a more positive superiority in her previous South African campaign there would have been less likelihood of the Boer war, which ended in 1902 only after a protracted struggle. Military preparedness is and ever has been the surest guaranty of peace, either as a preventive measure, or as a quick cure in case war does break out.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., believes that one week in every other year is about the limit of the ability of the National Guard to engage in field service for the purpose of drill and instruction, and recommends that all men from organizations in a brigade who have not had any camp service be organized, annually, into a provisional battalion for the purpose of one week's instruction at the State Camp, in guard duty and field exercises; this provisional battalion to be officered by the detail of the most experienced and competent instructors in the Guard; and that no man be permitted in the future to take part in combined Army and National Guard exercises or maneuvers who has not had at least one tour in camp, either with his organization or in a provisional command as above. Another recommendation made by General Smith, which seems a very practical one, is that all tents at the Camp of Instruction be supplied with floors made from strong canvas duck, rendered

impervious to moisture by several coats of paint; such floors could easily be kept in good sanitary condition by frequent scrubbing. General Smith also recommends that Gold Medal cots of same make as those used by U.S. troops be furnished, one for each man. "Floors and cots," he says, "would conduce greatly to the health, comfort and contentment of the men."

A correspondent, referring to the bill H.R. 21556, providing for the compulsory saving by each enlisted man of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of ten cents a day of his pay, as published on page 978, of our issue for May 9, says: "It seems to me that the bill will not accomplish any lasting benefit. Those men who really want a 'pay day' when discharged are well able to save it themselves; those men who either do not care to save money or who are so unfortunate as to be unable to save are still to be considered. These two classes would not keep the money long after it had been paid them, and therefore I ask, Why the bill? On the other hand the bill will do considerable harm, to my way of thinking, by strengthening the opinion, already too prevalent, that the enlisted force of the Navy is composed of spendthrifts, drunkards, and boys who have joined the Navy rather than go to a reform school, who must be taken care of and provided for. I do not fear that Congress will pass this bill, but I take this occasion to register a large kick against bills of this character, whose only tendency can be to further establish the opinion above referred to, which opinion, I am glad to say, is not held in all sections of the country, and which the behavior of the men of the 'Fleet' has done a great deal to refute."

In his volume, "Lee and His Cause," Rev. J. R. Deering, D.D., suggests that Robt. E. Lee joined the Southern Confederacy because he was indoctrinated while at the Military Academy with secession views by the study of "Rawle on the Constitution," which admitted the right of secession. This is rather a lame conclusion. In the first place Dr. Deering does not make it clear that General Lee did study Rawle at West Point, and if he did there are much more satisfactory methods of accounting for his going with his state than his recollections of cadet instruction. Of the seventeen cadets appointed from slave states who were in the Academy during the four years of Lee's tutelage, and who were in the Army when the Civil War broke out, seven continued in the Union service. Two of these were from the District of Columbia. Of the class of 1829, in which Lee graduated, thirteen had died and seventeen had resigned previous to the Rebellion. This left sixteen in the Army, three of whom, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and Theophilus H. Holmes, joined the Confederacy; as the result of Rawle's teachings, according to this reverend gentleman.

The specifications for the large new drydock at Bremerton are in demand and the prospect is fair for greater competition than was secured when the last bids were put in. The plans now call for a much larger dock and it will be one of vast importance when completed. The dimensions in feet are as follows: Length on center line at coping level from outside at head to outside of apron, 863; at coping level from inside of coping at head to outer sill, 820; on floor from head to outer sill, 770; on floor from head to abutment, 725; width in body of dock at coping, 135; between faces of altars at sill level, 96; between faces of lowest altars, 84; of entrance at coping level, 115; of entrance at level of mean high water, 115; depth on center line from coping level to floor of dock, 47; coping level to sill of dock, 45; mean high water level to sill of dock, 38.

The rapid strides in new means of telegraphic communication are shown in the abandonment of the carrier pigeon service. It was only a few years ago that the greatest nations were utilizing the humble pigeon for war purposes. The wireless telegraph arrived and the pigeon has gone back to his roost, to figure hereafter as before only in the achievements of peace. In consequence of the Admiralty's decision to discontinue pigeon service, 600 birds were sold by auction in London recently, "a splendid collection, the result of training and the survival of the fittest, quite familiar with work across the Channel," many of them having flown between one hundred and one hundred and sixty sea miles.

A plan is under consideration to deepen the channel at the Norfolk Navy Yard docks so that large battleships may be able to turn with less risk of running their noses into the bank. By some it is urged that both sides of the river should be deepened so as to make a fine reserve station for battleships, so that all the battleships on the Atlantic coast might be placed in reserve at the Norfolk yard. The objection to this is the fact that the water at Norfolk is salt and there is abundant room in fresh water at League Island. There is to be some more room provided at Norfolk by the removal of the torpedo-boats that now have station there to the Charleston yard.

Inasmuch as the name Florida is wanted to be applied to battleship No. 30, which is to be built at the New York yard, the monitor of that name has been formally christened the Tallahassee, which secures for a fine old Indian name a place in the Navy and honors a beautiful city of the state of Florida. The other monitors, according to the authorization given by the last naval appropriation bill, will have their names changed, the Wyoming to Cheyenne, the Arkansas to Little Rock and the Nevada to the Sierra.

The Manual for the Medical Department, U.S. Army, 1906, page 206, under Sanitation of Camps, has but one recommendation, "All kitchen refuse should be promptly buried." The Manual for Army Cooks, 1896, prepared under supervision of the Commissary General of Subsistence, U.S. Army, page 211, under the heading Disposal of Refuse gives the following sensible advice: "Particular attention is directed to the cleanly method of burning all kitchen refuse in camp fire; it will not affect the cooking. Burn everything—coffee grounds, parings, bones, meats, even old tin cans, for if thrown out anywhere, even buried, they attract flies. Tin cans are fly traps—burned and cleaned out of fire daily they are harmless. Fires should be cleaned of burnt refuse once a day, as refuse burned will not attract flies. Cleanliness is a good doctor. The burning of refuse, not burying it, is a splendid rule, especially in a large command or permanent camp." Taking these two recommendations for his text, Major Herbert A. Arnold, surgeon in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has published a pamphlet containing a reprint from The Military Surgeon of an article in which he suggests an efficient method of disposing of garbage and kitchen refuse by incineration under the camp spider. Dr. Arnold tells us that for several years one or more of the cooks in the 8th Regiment, N.G.P., have had a pit under the spider, two feet deep at one end and eighteen inches deep at the other, filled in with loose stones, and cord wood placed on all sides of the fire. Major Montelius expressed his complete satisfaction with the garbage cremation by such a fire. The following merits are claimed for the plan of garbage disposal described in this pamphlet and illustrated by diagrams: "It provides a pit of ample dimensions to readily care for all watery refuse; it is not liable to flooding by heavy rain; it concentrates the heating surface, and effects a saving in fuel; it simplifies the method of disposal, and places responsibility for failure upon the cook who thereby proves his negligence or incompetency. It is an object-lesson to companies having indifferent or incompetent cooks."

The withdrawal by the British government of the bill for amending the Official Secrets law must not be taken as an evidence that the English people are unwilling to punish the betrayal of State secrets. On the contrary, the feeling is very strong in favor of such punishment, but what was objected to in the measure proposed by the government was the clause prohibiting the publication of every kind of document and information of a confidential character relating to the reigning family and to the government or to its dignitaries. This part of the bill awakened the opposition of the newspapers, which have been able to sidetrack the proposal. England is thus left without adequate protection in law from the sale of military or other secrets, according to a writer in the Boston Transcript. The law designed for this purpose, which provides severe penalties, is so clumsily worded that it has been impossible to make it applicable and it has been practically a dead letter. When some time ago a subject of the King was caught red-handed in the act of negotiating with a foreign government for the sale of the plans of the elaborate secret defenses of Gibraltar and was found to have already disposed of the complete plans of the defenses of Malta, the only offense he could be charged with was petty larceny. In another instance, where a discharged member of the consular staff who kept the Foreign Office cipher books engaged in the sale of them to foreign governments the only charge that would hold against him was that of unlawfully applying to his own use property of the government. The writer concludes his review of the subject with the query whether the United States is not in the same predicament as England with regard to lack of legislation necessary to provide for the adequate punishment of the divulging of confidential information pertaining to the State.

The Signal Corps is coming in for much praise for its new portable wireless telegraph station; indeed a writer in the Scientific American calls it "the most interesting production of the Signal Corps for field use." This station can be carried on mule back, and sent out with a scouting party, keeping it in touch with the main body for a distance of from fifteen to twenty-five miles, or which may be used for connecting armies or divisions. These outfits are extremely compact, and are supplied with power from two storage batteries or from other portable means. These batteries have a maximum output of ten hours' actual sending. It would seem that campaigning in the field is a poor place to get a battery recharged, but a portable generator and gasoline engine solve the problem. This outfit weighs less than three hundred and fifty pounds, and must of course be carried in a wagon, but it can go wherever a division can go. Field experiments with this outfit have demonstrated that not infrequently messages can be sent over a distance of twenty-five miles. Communication with a large station, such as that at Cape Henry, Sandy Hook, or Key West, can be maintained over a distance of one hundred and twenty miles.

The field buzzer, an English invention, but neglected by its mother country, has been taken up and improved by our Signal Corps until it is a practical and efficient instrument. The apparatus may be used for transmitting telegraphic as well as telephonic messages. The power is supplied from five tiny dry batteries, all of which can be easily carried in two hands. The principle of the buzzer is found in the sensitive action of the telephone receiver as a detector for feeble momentary currents and the com-

paratively high voltage developed at the terminals of an electro-magnet when the current is suddenly interrupted. The practical application of this outfit is obvious. A scouting party of one man, for instance, wishes to go forth and send back his information immediately. He gets on a horse, and holds in his hand a reel, carrying others in his saddle-bags. As fast as his horse can gallop, this stranded wire, two threads of copper and one of steel, for strength, is paid out. It falls on the ground, in the water, anywhere, it makes little difference. He finds out what he wishes to know, and goes to his little instrument and telephones. In the middle of his speech a wagon runs across his wires and cuts them. Speech stops, but the buzzer continues working. The enemy may see the wire and cut it, but it will probably make no difference, for a large part of the high-frequency current will leak across the gap and continue to the receiver. The wire can be taken up by the same man with a swiftly-revolving intake reel, or can be abandoned. Ten miles of wire weighs but one hundred and forty pounds, and a ten-mile length is easily operated by the small batteries carried, even if the wire is cut or broken in several places. In Lawton's advance through central Luzon, communication was constantly maintained with the buzzer between Cabanatuan, head of navigation on the Rio Grande, and San Jose, thirty miles north. Ten miles of the line was imperfectly insulated, and twenty miles was bare wire laid in earth, on trees, and over bushes. Part of the time heavy rains fell, which so flooded rivers as to prevent personal communication. In spite of these almost prohibitive conditions, the buzzer operated, faintly, it is true, but its signals were readable.

The New York Medical Journal for June 20 publishes almost the entire official circular for the information of persons desiring to enter the Navy Medical Corps, which was noticed in our issue for June 20, and comments editorially upon the Naval Medical Service, which the Record denotes "a most honorable career which is open to those who prove themselves worthy of entering it." Convincing that the advantages of this branch of the Service have been overlooked, the Record says: "It is amazing that there should, in spite of those manifest advantages, still be fifty-four vacancies in the corps, though it is gratifying to know that the number is less than it was but a few months ago. The Surgeon General of the Navy, Admiral Rixey, has, in his zeal for the welfare of the Service and out of regard for the interests of our younger professional brethren, given out a printed statement of the attractiveness of life as a naval surgeon, and it is a plain, unvarnished tale. In civil life the young graduate, already often almost impoverished by the cost of his professional education, has to make a considerable additional outlay for quarters and appliances at his very entrance on the tedious period of waiting for patronage. All this he escapes in the public service, where everything necessary is furnished by the government. At an age when his faculties and his capacity for enjoying life are still as a rule not sensibly impaired he is retired for the rest of his existence on remuneration reduced by only a quarter of his highest pay. Surely one would think that the career of a naval surgeon would prove alluring to a great number of young medical men."

The day following last Memorial Day the New Orleans Picayune made a plan for a general Decoration Day in honor of the Confederate dead. It deplored the differences in date in the various Southern states and the consequent lack of "unity of feeling or co-operation of effort." How different, it points out, is the observance of the holiday in the North, where "the memory of the Northern soldier dead is preserved and perpetuated, and the cause in which they fell is heralded in annually recurring oratory and eulogium by special provision made and maintained by the most powerful nation on the globe." It hopes that all other states of the Confederacy will follow the example of several and unite to make an annual holiday of June 3, "the birthday anniversary of Jefferson Davis, the first and only chief magistrate of that youthful, virgin nation, which, crying for justice and standing for the right of self-government, made a brief but most glorious and splendid record, and only succumbed before the assaults of a vast and overwhelming power when she had delivered her last desperate blow in defense of right and honor." What brings home so strikingly to the Southerners the lack of a common day is the fact that sixty-one of the seventy-nine cemeteries for the Union dead owned and maintained by the government of the United States, and under the immediate care and protection of the War Department, are in Southern states, and only seventeen in Northern states, while one is in Mexico.

Explaining anti-typhoid inoculation in the British Army, Brevet Lieut. Col. William B. Leishman, professor of pathology in the Royal Army Medical College, uses large figures in dealing with the doses that may overwhelm the layman. For example, in the first inoculation 500,000,000 germs are given, and in the second, after a lapse of ten days, 1,000,000,000 germs make the dose. Every effort is made to inoculate men before they embark for foreign service. Taking the results of anti-typhoid inoculation in seven large stations in India for six months, it was found that the mortality per 1,000 of non-inoculated was 5.18, and of the inoculated only 1.36. Concluding his article in The Military Surgeon for June, he says: "The objections and difficulties in the inoculation of large bodies of soldiers, at a few days notice, on the outbreak of war, should be avoided. The

moment of mobilization is not the moment for carrying out an operation which may result in the incapacitating of the soldier for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, to say nothing of the possible dangers of a negative phase. Compulsory inoculation, in time of peace, renewed perhaps from time to time, appears to me to be the ideal to be aimed at; but before this could be carried out, it would be necessary to have the protective value of the inoculations proved beyond doubt and universally conceded, and, however hopeful some of us may be as to the future, it cannot, I fear, be said that that moment has yet arrived."

The injustice as well as the foolishness of the talk about Timby's worthless turret in connection with Ericsson's Monitor is shown by a letter addressed April 4, 1885, to R. W. Johnson by Ericsson. In reply to an inquiry Ericsson said: "Referring to the enclosed letter from Frank B. Green, I beg to inform you that, having presented the plan of the Monitor with its numerous mechanical devices, as a gift to the nation—a contribution to the good cause—I did not apply for any patents; nor did I ask or receive any compensation whatever for my labor as an inventor. Again the fact has been established that the Monitor contained a greater number of original contrivances than any other naval structure previously produced. It will be proper to mention also that the chief engineer of the Monitor, the late Mr. Isaac Newton, prepared a statement showing that this vessel contained thirteen distinct patentable inventions. The motive engine of the Monitor was built under a patent which I obtained several years before the Rebellion, but in settling with the Navy Department I did not charge royalty for the same." Ericsson received his share of the profits of the syndicate building monitors, but for his inventions he did not receive a cent, offering the fruit of his genius as his contribution to the cause of his adopted country. Such profit as came to him as one of the constructing syndicate was less than a fair return for service in designing and superintending the construction of our fleet of monitors.

M. Laubeuf, the well known French naval engineer, condemns the practice of constructing submarines at the state arsenals on the pretext that their plans should not be revealed. He maintains that it is impossible to keep an improvement secret for more than four to five years. Monopoly by the state arsenals in France, which does not exist in other countries, not only leads to long delay, but destroys the emulation and progress which result from free competition. M. Laubeuf regards as purely Utopian the idea that a submarine of 650 to 800 tons and of a speed of fifteen knots could cruise on the high seas. What could such a vessel do against battleships and armored cruisers with a speed of from nineteen to twenty-five knots and destroyers of twenty-eight to thirty-five knots? The great length of the larger submarine, such as one just launched at Cherbourg, seriously hampers the fulfilment of its most important task—that of coast defense, and deprives the commander of the possibility of seeing personally what is being done at both ends of his vessel. Besides, a submarine of sixty-five meters in length when navigating at eight meters below the surface would run the risk of touching the bottom in a depth of twenty meters.

"Epoch-making" is the way the local press referred to the arrival in Honolulu, H.T., on June 1, of Capt. Curtis W. Otwell, U.S.A., and Civil Engr. Charles W. Parks, U.S.N., and a party of engineers and surveyors to begin work on the naval station of Pearl Harbor. Honolulu's hopes of a naval station lay dormant, says the Hawaiian Gazette, from 1876, when Pearl Harbor was ceded for a naval station, till 1894, when "Lieut. W. M. Wood, U.S.N., by direction of Capt. A. S. Barker, commanding the Philadelphia, made a series of borings on the bar to determine its composition. Four year later the Bennington entered the Lochs and made her elaborate survey, and on the basis of that, in 1900, a board of five officers, headed by Rear Admiral Barker, recommended an immediate appropriation for a Pearl Harbor naval station. In the event of a Pacific war involving the United States, a fortified Pearl Harbor would prove as important to the security of its western coast as the Panama Canal itself."

The July number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution (Governors Island) contains the following: The silver medal essay on "Military Necessities of the United States" (Major Ellis); "Universal Military Service" (General Anderson); "Army Signal School" (Captain Knowles); "Small Arms Ammunition Supply" (Lieutenant Beebe); "Haversack Rations" (Captain Seay); "Military Ballooning" (illustrated); "A Staff Officer's Journal in Vicksburg Campaign" (General Wilson); "A Distinguished Horse Artilleryman" (Colonel Calef); also the concluding chapters of Colonel Gresham's "Cavalry Operations in Manchuria" and Major Mahan's "Military Bands."

The action of Congress in throwing out the provision for the purchase of additional land for the post at Fort McKinley, P.I., will, the Manila Cablenews-American believes, seriously affect the future expansion of the post. "As it is at present McKinley is large enough to accommodate only the bare buildings for the brigade stationed here. It is necessary that additional land be obtained to carry into effect the plans for the training of the troops and to properly carry out the orders of the War Department."

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, was in Berlin on June 20, and speaking of his visit to Japan a correspondent of the New York Sun quotes him as saying that he found the attitude of that country anything but menacing. The so-called war party consists only of the hot-headed youth of the new Japan. The overwhelming mass of the people have enough to do to eke out a scant subsistence and the government's hands are full trying to make both ends meet financially. General Greely is proud of the success of the war system of telephone and telegraph lines which he introduced in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He asserts that his system has now been adopted by all European armies, including that of Germany. General Nogi told him, he says, that at the battle of Mukden, with a front eighty miles long, the Greely system worked so perfectly that not a single battery could suffer damage or be put out of action without headquarters knowing of the injury. The Japanese were thus enabled to close up their line and replace the guns.

There is one corporation in the United States that appreciates the soldier and one manager who believes in the Service—Army, Navy, and National Guard. This is the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, Mr. John I. Beggs president and general manager. Mr. Beggs so believes in the soldier that his orders are that the certificate of honorable discharge from Army or Navy is all the recommendation he wants, and the man presenting it is certain of his job. And he has yet to have that confidence in the men of the Service abused. Army and Navy are well represented on his pay roll, especially among the motormen and conductors, and some of the best men in the service are old Regulars. Not alone does this company like the ex-Regular, but it encourages the employees to enlist in the National Guard of the state, and is very liberal about giving the men leave for attendance at camp, street parades, escort duty, and other military work. About one hundred company men are in the state service.

Lieut. Franklin R. Kenny, U.S.A., recruiting officer, on duty at 47 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N.J., has published a handsome recruiting circular setting forth the advantages of enlistment in the Army of the United States. On the cover page is the following, handsomely printed in display type and colors, with the adornment of the national flag: "Young men wanted for the U.S. Army. Splendid opportunity for mechanical education and thorough training in electricity. Ample time for schooling at government expense. Pay as high as \$75 per month. All clothes, board, rations and everything free. Opportunity to see the Orient, Honolulu, Philippines, Alaska, Cuba, and all the United States. Apply at recruiting stations, 47 Montgomery street, 157 Pavonia avenue, 589 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N.J.; 24 Hudson Place, Hoboken, N.J.; 500 Broadway, Bayonne, N.J.; 146 Bergeneave, Weehawken, N.J."

Replying to a criticism by a Bridgeport paper that two of the Battleship Fleet have left San Francisco for the Atlantic coast—the Maine and the Alabama; both have been proved deficient on needful points; the Maine has "no economical speed," and the Alabama is deficient in coal capacity, and that it is singular that so long a voyage was needed to develop these deficiencies—the Portland Evening Express says: "It was for the purpose of discovering just such defects that the long cruise was planned. While the Alabama and the Maine may have developed qualities likely to hinder the remainder of the fleet on a long cruise they will doubtless hold up their end when it comes to actual fighting if it ever becomes necessary."

A plea for a more dignified observance of Bunker Hill Day in Boston, June 17, has been made by Dr. C. M. Green, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. As a celebration of the first display of military prowess on a large scale by the soldiers of the American republic, the day is entitled to more impressive parades than those of the horribles and calithumpians, fit only to amuse children and conveying no lessons in patriotism. "It is a pity," Mr. Green well says, "that there should not be some dignified celebration in Charlestown, where people could learn of the sacrifices of the patriots."

The quarters of Army officers in the island of Mindanao, P.I., may result in the abandonment of the Nipa shacks of natives in the Agusan valley. Governor Johnson, in installing a stable and practical government over the non-Christian tribes, has arranged for every family to have its hemp field and is urging the natives to give up their huts for wood houses. He has used the dwellings of Army officers as an illustration of the value of such habitation. The people, who have a high respect for the big American soldier, are abandoning their shacks and building real houses.

A line of precise levels will shortly be carried across the Isthmus between the tide gauges at Cristobal and La Boca. The object of this survey is to establish correct sea level elevations across the Isthmus and also to connect with existing French bench marks and the bench marks of the various construction divisions. It will show whether there is any discrepancy between the mean tide elevations of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

That women can become quickly acclimated in Panama and live under tropical conditions tempered by wisely administered Army health regulations, is shown by the fact that the first death among the nurses in the Isthmian service occurred on May 29, when Miss Ada J. Nice, of the Ancon hospital staff of nurses, passed away. She was born in Pennsylvania and had been in Panama a year.

A catechism of a field company, Signal Corps, U.S. Army, has been compiled by Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and is published by direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army, in pamphlet form, and is a very useful work of ten pages.

Circular No. 11, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908, publishes instructions governing the engagement of services, Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A.

TRAVEL AND THE NAVY OFFICER.

Many traveled persons will agree with the Pioneer Press of St. Paul in its assertion that it would be good for the country if every Senator and every Representative could attend the exposition at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, which is to open its doors on July 14 next. The event to be commemorated is unusual among "expositional" celebrations. It is designed to glorify commerce. One hundred years ago the ports of Brazil were thrown open to the commerce of the world. Napoleon Bonaparte was then at the height of his power, shadowing with his colossal ambitions every throne in Europe. King John IV., of Portugal, in fear of the conqueror, moved his court and the capital of the Portuguese monarchy to Rio. Not long after his arrival in South America he declared the ports of the colony of Brazil open to the world. The people were slow to realize what this declaration meant for their progress, but the real advancement of the country dates from that time.

Too few Americans know of the vastness of Brazil. Too many of us can tell all about the countries of Europe while densely ignorant of the nations of our own hemisphere. How many Americans that boast of the greatness of the United States know that Brazil has room in its territory for the states and territories of the American Union, not including Alaska, and the German Empire taken together? A better knowledge of our neighbors to the south, on the part of our business men, legislators and statesmen, might give increased potency to the Monroe Doctrine and a clearer understanding of what is involved in the principle of "America for the Americans." If such men had the opportunities for visiting other countries that come to naval officers there is little doubt they would have broader views as to our international needs and duties.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always maintained that the real conservators of peace are the men of the Army and Navy. That the naval officer should be in this class is not to be wondered at, when one considers the cosmopolitanism he develops in the course of his cruises. He enters the ports of the world. He understands the characteristics of all peoples. Commercial globe-trotters say they find no more interesting persons to talk with about travel than officers of the Navy. In a sense the peoples of the world are the navy officer's brothers. He has met the officers of other navies at dinners and receptions, on board ship and on land. Some of the best friendships exist between officers of our Navy and officers of foreign navies. A camaraderie is established, that the jingo fire-eating civilian, provincial, almost parochial in his limitations, may never know.

A celebrated American artist, long a resident of London and noted for an almost Whistler-like brusqueness of speech, met a young American in London. A year later the artist met the man in Paris. After a day spent together the man of pencil and brush blurted out, "Do you know, you are really quite nice. Your year's stay abroad has improved you. I don't mind telling you that last year in London you were not far from being a cad with your aggravated ideas of the superiority of your country." Such narrowness is an impossibility with the graduate of the Naval Academy. If his association with the widely traveled officers who are his instructors does not give him breadth of outlook, his first cruise as a young officer affords him an insight into the life and habits of other countries which almost inevitably grows into a broad cosmopolitanism.

LOYALISTS IN THE REVOLUTION.

To the military student not the least attractive part of "The Struggle for American Independence," by Sydney George Fisher, will prove to be the chapters analyzing the make-up, numbers and sources of supply of Washington's army, and the description of the activity of the loyalists, to whose doings he gives greater prominence than do most writers on Revolutionary subjects. The loyalists were so numerous that the measures "employed by the patriots to suppress them amounted to another war." Those faithful to King George not only enlisted in British regiments, but organized regiments of their own. In Pennsylvania a loyalist regiment was raised among the Germans, and strange as it may seem, the Irish there contributed the membership of "Rawdon's Volunteers of Ireland." Bad as these were they were not to be compared in contemptibleness to the neutrals and hesitators who held aloof during the war, to see whose side the fortunes of war would finally favor. After the Revolution this class shouted for independence, and the author says it was they who governed the country after the cessation of hostilities. Having husbanded their material resources during the long conflict, they were able by their wealth to obtain a foothold in politics which made them the dominant class and enabled them to shape the future of the country.

The activity of the loyalists brought about an internecine strife that Mr. Fisher says "developed into the very worst kind of civil war. It was more of a civil war than the conflict between the states in 1861, because that, except on the border states, was essentially a war between two sections of the country, while the Revolution was a war between two parties, each of which was numerous in every part of the country." In the raids to break up loyalists on Long Island, for example, they were "hunted like wolves and bears from swamp to swamp, and from hill to hill." In all parts of the country the adherents of the King were the prey of the rough element among the patriots. "Everywhere they were seized unexpectedly, at the humor of the mob, tarred and feathered, paraded through the towns, or left tied to trees in the woods. Men were ridden and tossed on fence-rails; were gagged and bound for days at a time; pelted with stones; their houses and ships were burnt." New York city traditions also assert that a favorite amusement of the loyalists of that city was that of defiling each other's front stoops. Such pictures as these, not usually to be found in our histories, are drawn plainly by the author. Free speech was nearly entirely suppressed by the patriots, who deemed it necessary because the loyalists ridiculed everything patriotic, even asserting that the "Stars and Stripes had originated in Mrs. Washington's mottled tomcat with thirteen yellow rings around his tail, which he waved so often that it suggested the rebel flag to Congress." This rough treatment was not approved by all patriots. "John Adams was almost unnerved by it," and Mr. Fisher thinks it drove many from the patriot cause into the ranks of the loyalists. The British government tried to lighten the sufferings of these defenders of royalty and spent what would be equivalent to \$100,000,000 to-day in rehabilitating their fortunes.

That the bitterness of the colonists had legitimate springs is clear when one considers how their enemies were fed on the fat of the land, while the soldiers of Washington were left to suffer. Things happened that it would have been too much to ask human nature to pass

over. In the winter of 1777-78, Washington's small force at Valley Forge almost starved to death, but the farmers of the surrounding country voluntarily brought and sold their produce to the British army of 20,000 in Philadelphia, leaving the patriots to starve."

How many loyalists were there? Mr. Fisher thinks their number was exaggerated to frighten France into an alliance with the colonies. One of the most intelligent estimates of the patriot population placing it at 1,400,000 out of 2,200,000 white population, he dissects from the viewpoint of Washington's army. If there were nearly a million and a half of patriots, a large part must have been distressingly lukewarm, else why did they not furnish more than the 10,000 or 15,000 men Washington usually had for his battles? He should have had at least 50,000 out of the 1,400,000, and indeed this is the number Congress always expected to have, but never obtained. They could never obtain 25,000 all told. "On particular occasions considerable numbers could be raised, like the 20,000 at the battle of Long Island and the 11,000 at Brandywine, but between 5,000 and 10,000 were all that could be raised and maintained continuously." Mr. Fisher mentions "an error that has crept into standard books of statistics, to the effect that the patriot force in the Revolution was 231,959. These astonishing figures, so irreconcilable with Washington's returns and the reports of battles, grew out of some incomplete and random statements of General Knox."

Two points about the battle of Bunker Hill the book dwells on interestingly. One is the host of onlookers and the other General Howe's alleged unwillingness to cripple the patriot army. "The village of Charlestown was now on fire. The thick, black smoke that comes from burning dwelling houses was rolled out by the wind in a vast cloud, clear cut against the brilliant sunny sky of that June day. Beneath that terrible gloomy canopy crouched the silent Americans, looking down at a thousand dead and dying Englishmen on the hillside, while all around almost as close as in a theater the thousands of spectators in windows [in Boston], and perched on the tops of houses and chimneys and shipmasts, watched. No such battle with so large an audience close at hand can ever be fought again, unless we go back to firearms that are useless at one hundred yards." Howe ordered no pursuit of the retreating Americans, though the loyalists always believed he could have inflicted a terrible disaster, could have slaughtered or captured three-fourths of the patriots, "as the helplessness of the farmers was obvious, and seriously crippled the rebellion. This was the first specimen of his line of policy and also the beginning of the serious criticism upon him. From that time, though invariably successful in any battle he personally directed, he never pursued, never followed up a victory or allowed it to be followed up by others."

The last chapter of the history is devoted to the effect of American independence and American ideals upon England's attitude toward her other colonies, notably Canada, whose steady growth under a less repressive rule is ascribed to the broader views forced on Great Britain by the success of the American colonies. The work is from the press of the Lippincott Company.

OLD FORT SNELLING.

In connection with the arrival of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, 4th Cav., at Fort Snelling, Minn., on June 16 to assume command of the post, the St. Paul Pioneer Press recalls the early history of Fort Snelling. Early in the last century British traders were infesting the Indian country, robbing and plundering the natives. At last conditions became intolerable. Thomas Jefferson, the President, dispatched to the Northwest country to rout the British trader Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, 1st Inf., who was killed in 1813 in the attack on York, U.C. On Sept. 21, 1805, Pike landed at the little Indian village on the banks of the Mississippi, Kaposia, opposite the present site of South St. Paul. He concluded a treaty with the Sioux Indians, purchasing for the government a tract near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, nine miles each side of the river, including the falls of St. Anthony. Pike went back East and conditions became worse than before. In 1816 Congress passed a law forbidding foreigners to trade with the Indians. The following year Major Long recommended that a fort be established in the heart of the pilfered country. His suggestion was followed and Fort Snelling was born.

In June, 1819, Lieut. Col. Henry Leavenworth, 5th Inf., with his small band of ninety-eight men, came up the river on a boat propelled by poles and sails, landed and began to build a fort. They called it Fort Anthony, christening it after the falls farther up the river. Next year, 1820, Col. Josiah Snelling, 5th Inf., came to assume command. It was then that work was commenced on the old round tower which stands to-day a monument of the frontier days.

The nearest town, that worthily bore the name, was St. Louis, a thousand miles down the Mississippi. Mail came 400 miles, when it came at all. A flat boat landed at the fort with supplies but once a year. But the fort lived bravely on in the expectation of better times. At last they came, with the arrival of the first steamboat up the river.

It was in 1824 that Gen. Winfield Scott, after making an inspection of the fort, recommended that the name be changed from old Fort Anthony to Fort Snelling in honor of its founder. The authorities at Washington acted upon Scott's recommendation and from that time the post has been known by its present name. Early in the 'fifties there were clamorings for a great military post in the new west, so on May 25, 1855, Congress set off a reservation of 7,000 acres around Fort Snelling. Land was needed for the settlers who now were rapidly pouring into the new country, and in the next year Congress reduced the reservation to 6,000 acres. Franklin Steele, a trader who had built up the commerce of the region, organized a syndicate and began making approaches to the Secretary of War. Some believe that the Secretary was a silent member of the company. However that may be, the Secretary in 1857 sold the entire reservation with the exception of two small tracts to Steele for the sum of \$90,000. The validity of the transaction was at once furiously attacked by Congress. The Civil War burst upon the nation and the government seized the property for the fitting of Minnesota troops. In 1868 Steele presented a claim against the government for rent. The claim was settled by an act of Congress of May 7, 1870. By the agreement all the land was deeded to Steele except Minnehaha falls and a small tract of land reserved for the fort. In 1865 the railroad reached Fort Snelling.

Snelling since its founding has sheltered many illustrious commanders. Lieut. Col. Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready" of Mexican War fame, later President of the United States, was commandant from May, 1829, to July, 1830. "Old Rough and Ready" had four charming daughters, all of them marrying in the Army. Lieut. Jefferson Davis, later President of the Confederacy,

eloped with the youngest daughter. Dred Scott, the most famous slave in history, was at the post for some time, the property of Sergeant Emerson. It was at the fort that Scott married a woman by the name of Harriet, who bore him two children. In 1838 Emerson left for St. Louis, selling Scott and his family to John A. Sanford. Scott then brought suit for his freedom, which led to that famous holding known to-day as the Dred Scott decision.

MACHINE-GUN CATECHISM.

Question 1. What was the status in the machine-gun service in 1897?

Answer: There were a few guns scattered about Army posts in the ordnance store houses. There was no organization.

Question 2. What was the general opinion of the Army at that time on that subject?

Answer: The almost unanimous opinion of the Service was that while such guns might be used on defensive, in position, no other use was practicable, and that, as a general proposition, the guns were not worth transportation with an army in the field, because they would displace other troops of greater value.

Question 3. What is the present opinion of the military world on the subject?

Answer: It is conceded by all military students that machine guns, as now developed, can be used to good advantage in almost all cases on the defensive; and that they can generally be used on the offensive. The general sentiment of military experts now rates their development and organization as the most important military problem in existence. It is agreed by all military experts that between two forces of otherwise equal strength, one having a well organized machine-gun service, and the other not having it, the one which has the machine guns will have a decided advantage.

Question 4. Is this opinion finding any expression abroad?

Answer: It is. Germany has organized an extensive service of machine guns in companies of six guns each. The Austrians have adopted a similar organization. The English have organized at the rate of one gun for each battalion of infantry. The French send four guns with every battalion on detached service.

The latest information about Russian organization is that Russia now has organized 163 companies of six guns each, and has about 300 more guns in reserve; a total of nearly 1,200 guns organized as a result of the war with Japan. Our military observers in Manchuria report: "They were wanted everywhere. The Russian general at the war progressed demanded more of them than the government could supply."

Question 5. What is the present sentiment in our own Army?

Answer: As shown by the official reports concerning the platoons now in experimental use, the sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of the immediate organization of machine guns for our Army at the rate of one company, composed of three platoons of two guns each, for each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry in the Service.

Question 6. What is the logical method of developing machine-gun service in our Army?

Answer: Proceed as far as possible experimentally, under existing laws, to determine what will be necessary; write the necessary text-books, based on the result of these experiments; deduce from this experience the logical form of organization; then apply to Congress for the necessary legislation to create the desired organization.

Question 7. Has any part of this program been carried out?

Answer: Yes. It was begun by organizing a single platoon in 1904, in the 6th Infantry. This experiment led to making that platoon a permanent organization. In a few months more, as a result of the reports submitted and the increasing importance of the subject, one platoon was organized for each regiment in the Service; a total of forty-five platoons.

After due experience with these platoons, reports on their operations were submitted by all platoon commanders, on which reports were indorsed the views and opinions of all commanding officers. As a result of these reports a provisional machine-gun company has been organized for experimental purposes, an officer designated to write the necessary text, devise a suitable form of organization, and a board detailed to revise such text prior to its being submitted to the War Department for further revision by the General Staff.

Question 8. Under what authority has all this been done?

Answer: Under the law of Feb. 2, 1901, which gives the President the right to increase the Infantry and Cavalry within certain limits and to prescribe their equipment.

Question 9. Under what authority will further development be made?

Answer: To organize companies of a permanent character the sanction of Congress is necessary. Therefore, the next step in machine-gun development must await sanction from Congress.

Question 10. What is the logical next step?

Answer: All efforts to obtain new legislation affecting the Army should be made through the War Department, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War.

A plan of organization should be formulated, based on the known opinion of the Service, taking into consideration the higher aspects of administration which have not yet been fully considered because such questions have not yet arisen; this plan should embody the views of the War Department, and should be presented to Congress in the same manner as the pay bill, the reorganization of the artillery last year, and all the other great improvements that have been obtained in the last few years. Any plan thus formulated and presented with the sanction of the War Department and the Commander-in-Chief would stand an excellent chance of becoming a law, if supported before the military committees by expert testimony shewing the necessity for such action.

Question 11. What would be the principal elements of such a plan?

Answer: The sentiment of the service is a unit in favor of forty-five separate companies, one for each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry in the Service.

Question 12. What would be the effect of introducing this number of new officers in the grades of captain and lieutenant?

Answer: Unless a corresponding number of field officers should be included in the plan, it would operate to create stagnation in the grade of lieutenant and that of captain, by delaying the promotion of officers in those grades from three to five years.

Question 13. Is this objectionable?

Answer: Extremely so. There are many captains now who cannot hope to reach the grade of field officer under

sixty years of age; and there are many lieutenants who can never hope to be field officers. To further delay their promotion from three to five years is inadmissible from every point of view.

Question 14. Why not take one of the existing companies in each regiment for a machine-gun company?

Answer: Because the three-battalion organization is the correct one for infantry and cavalry. It was a fight of thirty years to get that organization. It would be most injudicious to do anything that would impair the present organization of the infantry and cavalry regiments. We have not nearly enough infantry in the Service now. We need more infantry, not less; and therefore to take one of our present companies in each regiment is objectionable from every point of view.

Question 15. What is the logical result of this analysis?

Answer: To organize forty-five new, separate companies, with a proper number of field officers, in due proportion to the number of new captains and lieutenants.

Question 16. What would be the proper administration?

Answer: If field officers be allowed for it, no reason is apparent why they should not be charged with its administration. They would soon become experts in the business. No reason is apparent why its administration, in that case, should be imposed upon other field officers, who are not experts on machine guns, who are not becoming experts on that subject, and whose hands are already full of legitimate duties in connection with their own commands of infantry and cavalry.

Question 17. Should battalions, regiments and brigades of machine guns be organized?

Answer: By no means. The largest possible tactical unit of machine guns is a company. It is possible that on the defensive, as defending a fortification or an entrenched position, it might be advisable in some cases to place a larger number of machine guns under the control of one officer, but this could be done very easily by forming provisional larger commands for temporary use. Such a case would be exceptional, and might never occur.

Question 18. What would be the functions of field officers of machine guns?

Answer: In time of peace they would be assigned as inspectors of machine-gun practice at department, division and army headquarters; just as there are inspectors of rifle practice, chief signal officers, etc. In time of war they would be assigned to brigades, divisions and army corps as chiefs of machine-gun service.

By this means a progressive development toward a well considered system, on uniform lines, would be secured in time of peace; and the most effective service of machine guns insured in time of war.

Question 19. Would this not create a dual system of responsibility?

Answer: No. It would be exactly the same system that we now have in the Signal Corps. A company would be sent where it was needed to report to the commanding officer for duty. It would be under his orders, just the same as any other part of his command, both in peace and war. But its technical instruction, its equipment, and its supply, would be looked after by experts in the business, just the same as similar service is now rendered by field officers of the Signal Corps for the companies and detachments of that part of the Service.

Question 20. How would these officers be appointed?

Answer: The field officers might be appointed directly by the President, being selected with a view to obtaining the best officers for the purpose. These might then be organized into boards, before which competitive examinations might be held to fill the remaining original vacancies from the line of the army. In this way the most suitable officers would no doubt be secured, and the benefit of the original vacancies distributed throughout the whole service.

Question 21. What are the objections to detailing officers to this service for a period of four years?

Answer: Such a system would fail to create a permanent body of trained experts. The Service is highly technical in character. The detail system has not worked well up to the present time with machine guns. At the outbreak of war, just when most needed, those who might have learned something about the business would be taken away for duty with their respective regiments, and the service of machine guns left in the hands of untrained officers. Those who would have been on duty with the machine guns would have lost a portion of the training with their own regiments, and would be therefore less efficient on regimental duty. Such a system would result in failure to provide the necessary inducements for officers to perfect themselves in the theory and practice of machine-gun duty, would not establish esprit de corps, would create endless friction, and would probably result in failure in the end.

When that failure became evident it would be necessary to go to Congress for a change of law to obtain relief. Probably such a change would be required just at the outbreak of war, when all changes of system and law are undesirable. It is far better in making a new organization to base it upon correct principles in the beginning, and it would be just as easy to get a law based on correct principles as to get one that would evidently require subsequent change.

Question 22. What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

Answer: That a separate corps should be organized, consisting of forty-five companies, more or less, as may be found necessary, with its own officers and men, modeled on the Signal Corps.

That the right time to ask for this organization is now, because the present Congress is favorably disposed toward the Service, because the present Commander-in-Chief has had personal experience with machine guns in battle, and his recommendations will therefore carry extraordinary weight; because the present Secretary of War has indicated in an interview on the 26th of April that the reorganization of the machine-gun service is one of the important things to be soon taken up, and because no one knows whether the conditions will be equally favorable after these officials go out of office.

GUN PLATOON.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Swan Sonnenschein and Company, Limited, London, have added to their special Campaign Series "No. 8, Grant's Campaign in Virginia, 1864" ("The Wilderness Campaign"), by Captain Vaughan-Sawyer, Indian Army; with maps and plans. For sale by the Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.60. The author misconceives the chief purpose of Grant's campaign against Lee when he says: "The repulses before Petersburg and the disheartenment of the troops revealed thereby convinced Grant of the futility of further assaults." If not as successful as hoped for these assaults accomplished the main purpose which Grant had in view, which was to hold Lee as in a vice while Sherman kept Johnston constantly occupied so that the two great armies of the Confederacy could not re-enforce each other, as they had been accustomed

to do. Of Grant the author says: "He was the first of the Federal generals who proved himself capable of wielding the ponderous weapon of the Potomac army. The others each struck one blow, and when that failed were unable to recover it for a second. Burnside's repulse at Fredericksburg was no worse than Grant's at Spottsylvania; Pope at Manassas was not much worse handled than Grant was at the Wilderness; neither Hooker at Chancellorsville nor McClellan in the Seven Days lost more men than did Grant before Richmond; but, one and all, they immediately acknowledged defeat and promptly yielded the field to the enemy, while in each instance Grant claimed a victory and prepared to push on."

"The True Way of Life," by Dr. Nanny Randolph Ball Baughman, published by the author, Burlington, Iowa, is a plea for greater purity in the marriage relation and in the intercourse between the sexes, the argument being based upon an acceptance of the opening chapters of Genesis as a narrative of literal fact. Mrs. Baughman starts with the assumption that in the beginning man's passionate nature had no existence. Sex was unknown. The murder of Abel is accounted for on the theory that "Cain was the first fruit of the sexual marriage," and thus he became the "father of murderers." Unfortunate woman has been "deceived first by the devil and ever since cajoled and flattered by man." We are not informed why women, having absolute dominance over men in the most susceptible period of their lives, do not educate the devil out of them. But it is not well to speak otherwise than kindly of a book having such a high purpose as this, notwithstanding the desire of the author to put upon men an unfair share of what goes wrong in this world of probation. Mrs. Baughman's idea of the mission of her sex is that expressed by Coventry Patmore, when he says: "High thoughts had shaped the foolish brow. The coward had grasped the hero's sword. The vilest had been great, had st thou, Just to thyself been worth's reward."

ENLISTMENTS LIMITED TO RECRUIT DEPOT.

Recruiting Station, U.S. Army, June 17, 1908.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 6, page 1110, under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents," you answer a question by "M. M." and state that travel pay (of a soldier upon discharge) is paid to place of actual enlistment, which, in the case in question, would be Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and not the place of his acceptance, Buffalo, N.Y. This is correct. Then you state that you cannot understand, though, why, if the man applied at a recruiting office in Buffalo, he was not sworn there. The answer is simple and surely must have been forgotten by the JOURNAL.

Since July 26, 1906, no applicants for enlistment in the Army have been sworn in at recruiting stations, but, if accepted after careful examination by the recruiting officer, are forwarded to the designated recruit depot, or depot post, where they are examined by a surgeon of the Army and if passed are then sworn in. See Cir. No. 41, W.D., July 26, 1906. The only men who are sworn in at recruiting stations are members of recruiting parties who re-enlist and remain on recruiting service.

I am glad that the subject has come up because the law as now applied certainly needs readjusting. The average applicant, who knows nothing about the Service, thinks that upon discharge he is going to receive travel pay to the place where he applied, which, in many cases, is his home, whereas his actual travel pay may not take him within a hundred miles of it. Here is an example: A member of my party comes from Georgia. He applied and was accepted at Jacksonville, Fla. Then he was sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., where he was sworn in. Now if he is discharged here, Albany, N.Y., he will receive travel pay to Fort Slocum only and will have about 981 miles to travel at his own expense in order to reach Jacksonville, which would mean a loss to him of \$39.24. It can be seen at a glance how unjust this is.

I hope that the JOURNAL will take this matter up in order that it may be rectified.

W. E. DOVE,
Capt., U.S. Army, Retired, Recruiting Officer.

Sherman M. Craiger writes of "The Cavalry Cadet in Training" in Town and Country of June 20. Speaking of polo at the Military Academy he says: "Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howe was the first to introduce polo at West Point, in 1899, when he was first lieutenant of the 6th Cavalry and instructor of cavalry tactics and riding at the Academy. Later, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commanding of cadets from 1902 to 1906, induced Congress to appropriate money to grade in a suitable polo ground, four hundred and fifty feet by seven hundred feet, and to get a few ponies for the cadets to play on. The first ponies were simply unbroken western ponies, costing about \$60 each. Thirty or forty of these were bought, but proved very unsatisfactory. Fortunately for the game, gladiators broke out among them, and did away with most of them. Then Colonel Treat obtained the money for twenty-two trained ponies, at \$275 each. These ponies came to West Point in 1904, and from their coming dates the real interest in the game. Since that year \$2,500 has been set aside each year for the purchase of ponies."

That our sentries in the Moro country have still to be on the alert against the deadly kris was shown in Mindanao just before Major General Weston's inspecting party reached Malabang. A soldier of the 25th Infantry, while patrolling his beat in the dead of night, met a Moro sneaking up in the tall grass, armed with a kris with which he aimed a blow at the sentry. The latter saw him in time to throw up his piece and met the blow on the stock of the gun, which was badly cut. He opened fire but the Moro escaped in the darkness. A week before a man in the 6th Cavalry was cut up in broad daylight. The soldier was at target practice at Malabang, and while walking through the grass a Moro jumped at him and cut a terrible slash in his back.

For the purpose of making Heligoland safe from inroads from the North Sea, large works will be started this summer by the German Admiralty. The first operation will be the building of a new torpedo station and extending the existing harbor. This undertaking alone will cost \$7,500,000. The extra fortifications on the island itself will cost \$3,000,000. These improvements will be in line with the words spoken by the Kaiser in 1890, when Heligoland was transferred to Germany: "The island is destined to be a bulwark toward the sea, to offer protection to German fishers, a support for German warships, a strong place in the German Sea against every enemy who may show himself there."

While thousands of men in and out of the Army are wistfully expecting that some day one of the various campaign badges will come to them and the due course of business at the Philadelphia Mint and the necessarily official procedure of the War Department steadily grinds along on the stupendous task of issuing the many thousands of the badges, it is a pleasing spectacle (and to some an exasperating one, no doubt), to see the manner in which the men of the District of Columbia National Guard have during the past week received their medals for service in the Spanish war. The promptness with which these medals reach the recipients is due to the fact that there is at the head of the District troops, in the person of Gen. George H. Harries, an officer who goes after what his men want and usually gets it. General Harries succeeded in securing a decision from the Judge Advocate General's Department to the effect that the District militia was on a different footing from the militia of the country at large, and were in a sense a part of the Regular federal forces. Members of the 2d Regiment, National Guard of the District of Columbia, who served either in the Spanish war or in the Philippines, were on June 24 presented with medals in recognition of their service. The presentation took place on the ellipse back of the White House. The entire regiment was assembled for the ceremony. Twenty-nine men were decorated with the medals by Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commander of the brigade.

Plans for the new battleship Florida are progressing steadily and it is stated that work will begin on the big ship before September. The order having been made that she is to be built at the New York yard, preparations are said to be under way for the purchase of steel required for her frame and that when the word is given to begin her the keel will go down in an incredibly short space of time and a new record in quick shipbuilding will be under headway. As far as can be ascertained the Florida is to have Parsons turbines. The same competition that is now going on in the case of the scout cruisers Chester, Birmingham and Salem will be repeated with the North Dakota, Delaware and Florida. The North Dakota is to have Curtis turbines. The Delaware is to have reciprocating engines and the Florida with her Parsons turbines will complete the contest. The Florida is accordingly now planned with seven feet additional length, but it is stated that if it should be decided that she is not to have the Parsons turbines the space thus gained will be used for other necessary purposes. As it is necessary with the beginning of a big battleship to shape her frame and build it with the required strength to carry the turbines the decision as to the motor power of the Florida will be made before her keel is laid.

Orders have been issued in the Division of the Philippines for a revision of the military map work of the islands that has been going on for several years. The aim is to correct any errors of former work and to systematize the work for the future, so as to secure the best possible results. Each department is to have an intelligence office and an intelligence officer, who shall have charge of the map work, and the entire archipelago is to be subdivided so as to gradually complete the mapping of every part of it. Town road and stream reports are to be required monthly from every post, and as many enlisted men and non-commissioned officers as possible are to be required to study specially the subject of military topography in order to be able to expedite the work. The engineer officers attached to the military information division of the staff at Manila will assemble all parts of the map work forwarded to them. Maps are to be drawn to the scale of six inches to the mile, and the contour interval is fixed at ten feet. Much of the map work now on file in Manila is defective owing to the use of different scales in drawing. In many cases too small scale was used, which makes a military map exasperating often rather than of any assistance in reconnaissance.

Bids were opened June 16 at the New York yard for the purchase of 100,000 pounds of chewing tobacco for the men of the Navy. There were twenty different bids, ranging in price from thirty-six to forty-two cents a pound. A special board appointed for the purpose is now at work in New York testing the samples with the aid of a detail of seamen who are competent practical judges of tobacco. The deliveries will be made in New York by the contractor and the tobacco is for the most part Virginia tobacco. It is expected that the contract will be awarded early in July. The use of chewing tobacco in the Navy is not a new thing, and it is not intended to be a countervailing luxury against the indulgence in cigarette smoking which Surgeon General Rixey in his last annual report stated was increasing to an alarming extent among enlisted men and threatened to greatly swell the number of cases of tuberculosis among seamen. As a matter of fact smoking on shipboard is entirely within control, an hour being allowed for it in the morning, another at noon and still another hour allowed at night. At other times Jack cannot smoke unless he does it clandestinely.

In Detroit, Mich., there is an organization composed of ex-members of the 19th U.S. Infantry (a regiment stationed at Forts Wayne and Brady from 1890 to 1898). The 19th Infantry Veteran Association has a membership of sixty-five, and on Memorial Day dedicated a monument in the Army plot in Woodlawn Cemetery that is a credit to them. It is a massive granite structure erected to the dead of the 19th U.S. Infantry and others. "It is something to be proud of," writes a correspondent, "and shows that after severing connection with the Service the esprit de corps still remains. The association is composed of men from every walk of life, professional, business men and skilled labor. The organization paraded on Memorial Day and made an excellent showing."

Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending a two months' vacation in the States. In Baltimore the other day, speaking of the conditions in the Canal Zone, Colonel Gorgas said: "We have succeeded in getting the sanitary conditions of the zone into pretty good shape, and the section is now a comparatively healthy one. We have not had a case of yellow fever there for more than two years, and the percentage of malarial patients is only about one-fourth of the total sick rate. We have succeeded in draining practically all of the ponds—great breeding places for mosquitoes—that are near enough to the inhabited sections to be dangerous, and it is only

the work of keeping up the improvements that will now have to be done." Colonel Gorgas declared that work on the canal is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and that the engineers in charge maintain it will be completed by 1915. He said there are at present about 16,000 whites, including skilled laborers, and about 30,000 negroes employed in constructing the canal. Labor, he said, has for some time been easy to get, and there have lately been decidedly more applications for positions requiring skill than there have been positions to fill.

The vote in favor of independence by the Philippine Assembly, on June 19, has been offset by the simultaneous appearance in the streets of Manila of a violent anti-American circular, anonymously issued and distributed but bearing the earmarks of the old Katipunan Society. This circular advised that pending open revolution, now impossible owing to the presence of the American soldiers in the islands, the invading Americans should be assassinated and their homes should be burned. Its concluding wish was for "long life to the Filipinos and death to the Americans." There were Filipinos who are working in earnest, intelligent co-operation with Army and civil officials to adjust native standards to those better fitted for their mental, moral and political advancement, and upon such men and their work these mischievous incitements to bloodshed will react. Otherwise they are not likely to be of any effect.

The proposed trial of the three scout cruisers, the Salem, Birmingham and Chester, to test the relative efficiency of their various forms of motor power will not be held for several months to come. The trial will certainly not be ordered until after the last of the three ships has been completed and delivered and brought back from her initial cruise. It is likely that the headquarters of all three will be at the New York yard, and that the test for efficiency will be taken charge of by the officers stationed at that yard. The trial will take place either until the three ships have been equipped with their torpedo tubes and have their guns in place. The report that a change was in contemplation in the matter of the guns for these scouts is without foundation. Each will carry two 5-inch guns and six 3-inch guns. The 5-inch is the largest that any of them will carry.

When the Hospital Corps was established in 1887 it received that designation and organization as a distinct branch of the Service; thereby creating another corps, consisting solely of enlisted men, commanded by officers of another department—the Medical—whose personnel consisted solely of commissioned officers. The Act of April 23, 1908, continues the old arrangement: The Medical Department is declared to consist of the Medical Corps and the Medical Reserve Corps (commissioned officers only), the Hospital Corps (enlisted men only), besides a few male and female attachés. Thus is the Hospital Corps placed in the position of being habitually commanded by officers of another corps. In every other branch of the Service in which there are enlisted men they are of, and belong to, the same corps as their officers.

For the first time since the Spanish-American War a Spanish ship on June 24 entered a Cuban port, the harbor of Havana. The schoolship Nautilus, full-rigged, with steam power, which is anchored near the wreck of the Maine, was greeted with salvos of pyrotechnic bombs as soon as sighted. Over Morro flew the original Cuban flag, which replaced the Stars and Stripes on the birth of the Cuban Republic on May 20, 1902. As the Nautilus came abreast of the historic fortress, she broke out a single-starred flag at her mainmast, thundering forth a national salute. At the same moment was released from the committee steamer of the Spanish colony a score of white doves. Attached to their tails were streamers of crimson and gold. Some of them took refuge in the yard-arms and rigging of the ship.

The New York Tribune publishes this squib at the expense of Mr. Lewis Nixon, a gentleman well known to the Navy: "Asked whether he would be the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Lewis Nixon replied: 'Such honors are attractive in prospect, but I have to work for a living and I'm not seeking office.' This is an evasion. If Mr. Nixon should be Mr. Bryan's running mate he would still have to work for a living; and nobody could accuse him of seeking office. The honor would be attractive in prospect only; and if Mr. Nixon is not worrying over the retrospect or the introspect his oracular statement may be construed as a confession of candidacy." It is obvious that Mr. Nixon does not accept this Republican view of his prospects as a candidate.

The survey ordered on the Paul Jones has resulted in the order sending her to the Mare Island Yard to be generally overhauled and put in order. The Grampus, Pike, Moccasin and Adder are also after survey to be overhauled and put in condition to be sent to the Philippines. The survey of the Holland and the recommendation that she be repaired has been disapproved by the Secretary of the Navy on the ground that the boat is of an obsolete type and of no further value for submarine operations. She will doubtless be held in reserve for some time and eventually committed to the junk shop.

Following is itinerary of Naval Academy practice squadron for the summer, 1908: New London, July 27; Bath, Maine, Aug. 14 to Aug. 19; Newport, R.I., July 31 to Aug. 4; Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 22 to Aug. 24; Boston, Mass., Aug. 6 to Aug. 11; Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27; Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 11 to Aug. 14; Bath, Me., Aug. 14 to Aug. 19. The midshipmen go on leave Aug. 28. The squadron will leave New London each Monday morning while in that vicinity and will return each Friday afternoon.

It has been decided to place a battalion of four hundred marines at Corosel, two and a half miles from Panama and within the Canal Zone; another battalion at Diabolo Hill, five miles from Colon, and still another at Camp Elliott, which is midway between the two cities at Bas Obispo and also within the Canal Zone. In this way the American forces will be within easy reach of any of the points where trouble may break out during the elections to take place Sunday, June 28, and Tuesday,

July 14. Of late all reports seem to indicate that there will be peaceful election. Governor Blackburn reports to the War Department that he anticipates that there will be no outbreak and that all will go off quietly. Most of the talk of violence is said to come from politicians who do not like the United States. The more influential citizens are friendly to this government and are determined that the elections shall not be turned into riot.

There has been made by E. E. Howell, of Washington, from the latest surveys by the engineer officers of the Army engaged on the Isthmus of Panama, a topographical model in relief of the whole route of the canal. The material used is plaster and the pulp resulting from macerating old greenbacks at the Treasury Department. The scale is three and a half inches to the mile vertically and one to 20,000 horizontally. The model is in color and will be kept on the Isthmus for reference by the engineers and surveyors.

The War Department has decided recently that the guard at a military post must be considered as a whole, and the mere fact that certain members of that guard are assigned to the duty of watching certain definite prisoners, does not remove from any member his general duties as one of the guard, which include the preventing of any or all prisoners from escaping. It is equally the duty of a non-commissioned officer of the guard to fire upon any or all prisoners who may be endeavoring to effect their escape, should the firing be necessary.

To bring the contract for the Army supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., within the appropriation, it was found necessary to postpone the construction of some of the sheds, which can be built later. The need of the depot is so imperative that it was not thought best to delay to prepare new specifications and again advertise for proposals. The railroad facilities will be extended so as to reduce the amount of handling of the supplies to the minimum. It will be possible to transfer material between the cars and transport with one handling.

The \$11,000,000 contract for sewer, water-works and paving construction in the city of Hanava, awarded by Governor General Wood, and which Secretary Taft ruled in February last must be carried out, has been authorized by a decree signed by Governor Magooon, on June 22. One-third is to be paid by the city and the remainder by the Cuban government. It was held by Secretary Taft and Secretary Root that under the Platt amendment Cuba was bound to take this precaution against unsanitary conditions.

The Japanese government on June 24 instructed its Charge d'Affaires at Peking to notify China that Japan would throw no obstacles in the way of the development of Chinese territory in Manchuria. On the contrary, Japan declares her willingness to assist in this work, and therefore will offer no objections to the construction of the Hsinmin-tun-Fukumen Railroad, giving it a connection at some point south of Manchuria.

Rates on excess baggage on the Southern Pacific lines will be cut down one-half, beginning July 1. At present the rule is to charge the traveler one cent a mile for every one hundred pounds of excess baggage. But with July 1 the charge will be one-sixth of the passenger fare for the trip, or one-half of one cent a mile for each one hundred pounds of excess baggage.

Regarding the expectation that the departments at Washington would be closed on June 28 for the funeral of ex-President Cleveland, it was pointed out that President Roosevelt could not order such procedure without violating the law, passed in 1893, prohibiting the closing of departments because of the death of any former official of the government.

The greatest disaster that has ever befallen the St. Lawrence canals occurred on June 23, when some two hundred feet of the bank of the Cornwall Canal below Ogdensburg was washed out to a depth of twenty feet below the bottom of the canal. For a period of from four to six weeks, it is estimated, not a single large vessel will be able to navigate the St. Lawrence.

The steamer on which was the new wireless outfit intended for the station of the Army Signal Corps at Nome, Alaska, ran into the ice while on the voyage up and was wrecked. The big holes stayed in the side let in water and ruined the wireless material so that out of it all probably the only salvage is the tower. The disaster makes it impossible this season to put the station in working order.

Contracts have been opened and awards made during the week by the Quartermaster's Department as follows: Fort Omaha, bakery, \$4,864; Presidio of Monterey, bowling alley, \$4,576; Fort Riley, Artillery guardhouse, \$27,836; alterations to stable, \$41,058; Fort Thomas, wagon shed, \$3,200; Fort Totten, commanding officer's quarters, \$18,000; Columbus Barracks, bakery, \$5,100.

After discussion of various sites available in Washington for statues of John Paul Jones and John Barry, Franklin Park was decided upon by the commission this week. Congress appropriated at its last session \$50,000 for each statue. The statue of John Paul Jones will be placed on the north or K street side of the square and that of John Barry on the south side.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards went from Washington to New York June 26 to confer with Secretary Taft on important business connected with the Philippine Commission to be disposed of before Judge Taft's retirement from the War Department.

The contract for three large Government transport docks and the reclamation of tide flats near Fort Mason, Cal., has been awarded by the War Department to J. C. Carlin, a New York contractor, whose bid of \$1,197,000 was the lowest of seven submitted.

ANTHONY WAYNE HONORED.

On a fair, green height marking the furthest outpost of the American encampment of 1777-8, at Valley Forge, Pa., was unveiled on Saturday last, June 20, an equestrian statue of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, commander-in-chief, U.S.A., from 1792-1796. In brief the military history of General Wayne during the Revolutionary War is as follows: Colonel, Chester Co., Battalion of Minute Men, July 21, 1775; colonel, 4th Pa. Infantry Battalion, Jan. 3, 1776; brigadier general, Continental army, Feb. 21, 1777, to Nov. 3, 1783; breveted major general, Sept. 30, 1783, when it was "resolved unanimously that the thanks of Congress be presented to Brigadier General Wayne for his brave, prudent and soldierly conduct in the spirited and well conducted attack on Stony Point, and that a gold medal emblematic of this action be struck and presented to Brigadier General Wayne." The ceremonies of dedication were participated in by representatives of the state government of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati and others. One of the features of the program was the color guard of thirty-two men, who carried the national, state and society flags and facsimiles of all the principal standards used by the patriots in the Revolution. Among the well-known persons present in addition to the state executive and the officers of National Guard and Volunteers, we note: Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N.; Major Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, N.G., Pa.; Lieut. Col. Joseph Y. Porter, U.S.A., Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A. A highly spectacular episode of the dedication was the firing of the major general's salute of thirteen guns by Battery E of the 3d Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va., under the command of Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy. The artillerists were 120 in number, in their field khaki, fine, wiry, active young fellows, and the way in which they handled their guns was a delight to military eyes. Ex-Governor Pennypacker, who was the orator of the occasion, in his concluding characterization of General Wayne, said: "He was a bold spirit. His six wounds indicate that he did not hesitate to expose his person when need arose, but he possessed, besides, that moral courage which enabled him to move with steady step, when confronted with difficult and complicated propositions where the weak waver. Neither the fortifications at Stony Point nor the unknown wilds of Ohio made him uncertain."

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Med. Dir. W. A. McClurg, U.S.N., who has been ordered placed on the retired list after thirty years' service on Sept. 1, 1908, was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy Feb. 8, 1874. He has served on various duties and stations, and among the vessels of the old Navy he has performed duty in the Pensacola, Tuscarora, Plymouth, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Dale, Tallyapoosa, Richmond and Constitution. He reached the grade of medical inspector Nov. 19, 1900, and medical director June 16, 1907. His last assignment to duty was as a member of the naval examining and medical examining boards at Washington, D.C.

Major H. O. Bissett, U.S.M.C., who was retired June 16, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, and an Act approved July 25, 1892, is a native of Kentucky and entered the Service Feb. 15, 1899. His last assignment to duty was on the U.S.S. Idaho. The retirement of Captain Bissett, with the rank of major, on account of disability incident to the Service, will result in the promotion of Capt. Henry C. Davis, recently ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding occurred at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on Wednesday, June 17, when Miss Louise Moon became the bride of Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 10th U.S. Inf., at the home of the bride's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Moon, 120th Inf. The house was magnificently decorated, roses being used in great profusion. The bride entered the room on the arm of her father, Lieutenant Colonel Moon, and behind them came Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Moon. Lieutenants Kinsey and Chaffin acted as escorts to the wedding party. Mrs. Hovey-King was matron of honor and Harry Moon, a brother, was groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Edward H. Fitzgerald, 22d Inf. Music was furnished by the Presidio band. After the ceremony congratulations were showered upon the couple. The wedding cake was cut and delicious refreshments were served. The bride wore an exquisite imported gown of white China silk, made princess, heavily embroidered in silk and decorated with drawn work and lace. The wedding was attended by the officers and their families and was one of the prettiest home weddings that has occurred at the Presidio of Monterey. Lieutenant Eastman has just returned from Alaska. During the trip out he was compelled to walk some seven hundred miles in order to arrive in time for the day set for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Evelyn Beardslee Rockwell, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Rockwell, and Ensign Whitford Drake, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. West, Edgewood Park, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Georgette Burrell, to Capt. William Kelly, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., now stationed at Washington, D.C.

Capt. Clarence Newcomb Purdy, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Minnie Annas Philippens, of Virginia, were married on Tuesday, May 19, 1908, at Pasadena, Cal.

Miss Maria Engracia Critcher, daughter of Mrs. Enriqueta Critcher, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., were married at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., June 22, 1908. The ceremony was performed in the presence of five hundred guests. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Gregory, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Marcia Fee, Helen Sullivan, Gertrude Russell, Irene Van Arsdale and Helen Wilson. The bride wore a gown of hand embroidered Oriental brocade trimmed with lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The best man was Asst. Paymr. Patrick T. M. Lathrop, U.S.N., of the Missouri.

Miss Ida Miller Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Franklin Howard, of Pulaski, Va., was married at the home of the bride Wednesday, June 17, 1908, to Dr. Joseph Haskell Chiles, of Florida. Dr. Chiles is a brother of Capt. S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf.

Mrs. Alice E. Buck announces the marriage of her daughter, Jessie Margaret Bryning, to Lieut. Taylor Mills Reagan, 15th U.S. Cav., on Thursday, June 25,

1908, at Washington, D.C. At home after July 6 at Placentas, Cuba.

Capt. Ward B. Pershing, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gertrude E. Haines were married at Boulder, Colo., June 16, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewster Cameron announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha, to Capt. James Francis Brady, C.A.C. The wedding will take place the first week in September.

Miss Louise Tremlett Walker, daughter of the late Major Gen. John G. Walker, of the Confederate army, and sister of Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A., retired, was married to Mr. Harrison Cassard, of Baltimore, at Winchester, Va., June 17, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her brother, Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A. Following the wedding a large reception was held at Mansfield, the home of the bride's mother.

A wedding of more than ordinary interest was that at Indianapolis, Ind., June 16, 1908, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Miller, the bride being their only daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jane Miller, sister of the late Lieut. Ralph Miller, 6th U.S. Cav. The bridegroom was Oren Stephen Hack, deputy prosecutor in the police court. Both of the young people have been prominently before the public, the bride as a novelist whose books have attracted wide attention, and the bridegroom as a young attorney and former president of the Indiana Democratic Club. The Miller homestead at 1906 Prospect street, screened by magnificent forest trees and beds of blooming plants, made a delightful setting for a June wedding. A pretty feature of the decorations was the use of numerous plants grown by the bride for the adornment of the broad veranda, arranged as an outdoor room. Mr. Otto Robert Miller and Mr. Henry Percy Miller, brothers of the bride, and Mr. Albert Caldwell acted as ushers. There were no attendants. The bridegroom and the minister, the Rev. M. L. Haines, entered together and the bride walked alone. As the latter descended the flower-wreathed stairway to the ceremony room the harpist played "Con Amour" by Beaumont, continuing softly while the words of the marriage service were read. The bride's father gave her away. While congratulations were being offered English and Scotch love songs were rendered. The bride wore an exceedingly beautiful wedding gown of rich satin, elaborately trimmed with princess and Brussels lace. The gown was in modified princess style, softly draped from a transparent yoke, with close-fitting sleeves of the lace. A pointed panel of the lace trimmed the front of the gown, which was fashioned with a long train. The underskirt was of princess lace. The tulip veil was arranged in coronet style and fastened with orange blossoms. It was worn back from the face. The bridal bouquet was a shower of bride roses.

Lieut. Robert Cheney, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Carville Gilbert, daughter of the late Rt. Rev. Mainon H. Gilbert, were married on June 16, 1908. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, assisted by Rev. C. A. Poole, of Faribault, Minn. The bride was given away by her guardian, Mr. William H. Lightner, of St. Paul. Miss Lucy Gilbert, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Lieut. George T. Everett, 28th U.S. Inf., was best man. The bride and groom arrived in Sturgis, S.D., June 17, on the Pierre train, and their home-coming was made an event by the post people which both will have cause to remember for many a day. A correspondent of the Sturgis Record says: "Early in the evening, about an hour before the arrival of the train, the natives of Sturgis were surprised by seeing sixteen mules attached to a 'dory' pass through town headed for the station. To each team of mules was a mounted man; the 'dory' being properly decorated with white satin ribbon and lighted from stem to stern with real old Army lanterns. In the rear of this festive vehicle, others followed containing the officers and their wives, the whole procession being preceded by mounted buglers. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Cheney and his bride, they were loaded aboard the bridal chariot and entered as the chief attraction in a triumphal parade down Main street on the way to Fort Meade. The Sturgisites, not to be outdone, got in the game and showed their hospitality to the newly married couple by cheers, burnt offerings with plenty of red fire, shot fireworks and furnished a crowd to view the spectacle who were as enthusiastic as a small boy viewing a circus parade. A large reception was tendered the Lieutenant and his bride upon their arrival at Fort Meade."

Miss Henrietta Clark Jordan, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Rowe Jordan and sister of Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, U.S. Cav., was quietly married June 24, 1908, at her mother's home, 601 W. 144th street, New York city, to Dr. Harry Hill Van Kirk, U.S. Army, the Rev. J. A. Wade officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wynne announce the engagement of their daughter, Clara, to Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 20th U.S. Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., announce the engagement of their daughter, Polly, to Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th U.S. Cav.

Miss Winifred Mattingly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Mattingly, of Washington, was married to Major D. D. Porter, U.S.M.C., in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., June 24, 1908. Her gown was of white satin, with point lace trimmings. She wore a veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. E. L. Breckinridge, wife of Captain Breckinridge, U.S.A., a cousin, was her maid-of-honor. Major Porter's best man was Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C. The ushers were Col. Charles L. McCawley, Col. Frank L. Denny, Col. C. H. Lauchle, Capt. Philip S. Brown and Capt. R. S. Hooker, all of the Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N.; Major André W. Brewster, U.S.A., and Mr. Clary Ray. After a northern trip Major Porter and his bride will reside in Washington.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Margaret Edwards, daughter of Lieut. Col. Eaton A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired, and Ensign Bruce Livingston Canaga, U.S. Navy, on Sunday, June 21, at Mesilla Park, N.M.

Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., announces the marriage of his sister, Sallie Jamison, to Lieut. Edwin Simpson Hartshorn, 14th U.S. Inf., at the Episcopal Cathedral, Manila, P.I., May 16, 1908.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Heward Walker, it is announced from Washington, are shortly to be married. The engagement of Mrs. Walker, who is the daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Luce, to Colonel Macomb, although known to their friends for several weeks, has had no formal announcement up to this writing.

The White Star Line is building at Belfast a ship to be known as the Olympic, and to be fifty feet longer than the Lusitania.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired, died in Detroit, Mich., June 22, 1908, from heart disease. Born in New York in 1827, General Hartsuff was educated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont. He was a brother of the late Major Gen. George Hartsuff and of the late Gen. William Hartsuff. He entered the medical service as an assistant surgeon Aug. 5, 1861. He received the brevets of captain and major during the Civil War for faithful and meritorious services and the brevet of lieutenant colonel for meritorious and distinguished services during the outbreak and continuance of cholera in New Orleans. He took part in a number of Indian campaigns, and was promoted major and surgeon in 1876. In 1900 he became a lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general and colonel and assistant surgeon general April 28, 1900. He was retired for age Feb. 4, 1901, and was advanced to the rank of brigadier general, retired, April 23, 1904.

Mr. Joseph Harber, father of Capt. Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., commanding the special service squadron en route from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast, died at Youngstown, Ohio, June 22, from a stroke of paralysis. He was ninety years old.

Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., retired, died at Norfolk, Conn., on June 22, 1908. He was born in Italy June 25, 1851, and entered the naval service of the United States as a midshipman on July 26, 1865, graduating from the Naval Academy on June 7, 1870. He was promoted to ensign on July 13, 1871; served on U.S.S. Guerriere, 1871-72; U.S.S. Constellation, April to May, 1873; U.S.S. Sabine, June to August, 1873; U.S.S. Narragansett, September, 1873, to July, 1875; was promoted to master on Oct. 7, 1874; served on U.S.S. Alaska, September, 1875, to September, 1876; on Coast Survey duty, December, 1876, to December, 1879; on training ship Saratoga, March, 1880, to September, 1881; was promoted to lieutenant on May 17, 1881; served on special duty with Fish Commission, November, 1881, to August, 1884; on U.S.S. Yantic, August, 1884, to October, 1885; on special duty at Raleigh, N.C., from October, 1885, to March 14, 1889; and with additional temporary duty with the Coast Survey from March, 1886. He was transferred to the retired list on March 14, 1889, since which date he has performed no active service. Lieutenant Winslow was a son of Comdr. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., who died in New York Harbor on his return from blockade duty during the Civil War. He was a nephew of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the original Kearsarge, which sunk the Confederate cruiser Alabama. He was a brother of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., and of Arthur Winslow, a mining expert, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The body of Lieutenant Winslow arrived in Washington, D.C., June 25. The funeral took place from St. John's Church, Sixteenth and H streets, N.M., at ten a.m., interment being made at Arlington National Cemetery.

Miss Edith A. de Otte, eldest daughter of Capt. F. A. de Otte, U.S.R.C.S., died at Helena, Mont., June 7, in the seventeenth year of her age.

Mr. Charles Erdt, father of the wife of Major Elon F. Willcox, U.S.A., retired, and of Mr. Otto L. and Mrs. Louis C. Erdt, of Los Angeles, Cal., died at Montclair, N.J., Wednesday, June 10, 1908.

Major Meredith Helm Kidd died at the residence of his daughter, Dr. Helen McIlvaine, at Huntington, Ind., June 11, in the eightieth year of his age. The remains were taken to Wabash, Ind., his former home, where they lay in state in Memorial Hall, and were visited by hundreds who had known and loved him. Interment was at Falls Cemetery, under the auspices of the G.A.R. and the Wabash Bar Association. At the beginning of the Civil War Major Kidd organized the 14th Indiana Battery and entered the Service as its captain. In 1863 he was commissioned major, 11th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered out at the close of the war as its lieutenant colonel. He was later commissioned major of the 10th U.S. Cavalry and served on the Kansas and Colorado frontiers until his resignation in 1871, when he returned to Wabash to resume the practice of law, his early profession. He became prominent in the political life of the state and was appointed a member of the first Dawes Commission. Later was made Ute Commissioner to settle the land difficulties in southern Colorado. The Wabash Plaidealer says: "Major Kidd was man of true nobility of character and the highest impulses. He played a strong part in a time of strife and suffering in our national life, and the record he leaves is a heritage which his family may always esteem as priceless. He had a warm, generous nature, an instinctive love of justice and fairness, and few men have inspired such universal respect and affection." He leaves a wife, four daughters and a son. A grandson, Donald M. Beere, son of Dr. Rose Kidd Beere, of Denver, Colo., is now a first classman at West Point.

Ord. Sergt. Solomon Savage, U.S.A., retired, who served actively in the Army from 1861 to 1891, died June 16, 1908, at Highwood, Ill.

Miss Mary McMahon, a sister of the late Gen. Martin T. McMahon, U.S.V., who died two years ago, and sister-in-law of Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, U.S.N., died on June 19, 1908, at her home, 37 Fifth avenue, New York city, of a lingering illness. Miss McMahon was buried in Arlington Cemetery in Washington beside her brother.

Major Joshua A. Fessenden, U.S.A., retired, who died suddenly from heart disease at his home in Stamford, Conn., June 24, 1908, was born in Maine, Feb. 15, 1841. After serving as a sergeant in the 1st Maine Cavalry from Sept. 18, 1861, to April 1, 1862, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Cavalry and resigned Aug. 6, 1862. He was appointed second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Art., Sept. 6, 1862, and was promoted first lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1863; captain, June 26, 1882, and was retired Jan. 3, 1894, for disability in the line of duty. He was promoted to major on the retired list April 23, 1904, for Civil War service. He received the brevet of captain Sept. 20, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and had previously received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn. Major Fessenden had been postmaster of Stamford since 1897, and was a brother of the late Samuel Fessenden. A wife, one daughter and two brothers survive him.

Chief Master-at-Arms Patrick Murry, U.S.N., died May 7, 1908, at the Naval Hospital at Canacao, P.I., of a complication of diseases. An interesting account of his naval service will be found in our Cavite notes on another page.

Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, 24th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Thomas, Ky., June 25, 1908. He was born in

Michigan Dec. 5, 1852, and after graduating from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant, class of 1877, he was assigned to the 24th Infantry. He served on frontier duty at posts in Texas and in Indian Territory and Arizona, and was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Northern Illinois Normal School. As a captain in the 24th Infantry he took part with the regiment in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and was engaged in the battle of San Juan and in the operations against Santiago. He also served in the Philippines and reached the grade of major, 25th Infantry Feb. 28, 1901; was transferred to the 20th Infantry in April of the same year, and to the 29th Infantry Jan. 3, 1903. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 24th Infantry, July 2, 1906.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester, N.Y., announce with deep sorrow the death on June 13, 1908, of their revered friend and wise and beloved business associate, Henry Lomb, one of the founders of their company. His long life of almost eighty years was nobly spent in the service of his fellowmen.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. James Forney, U.S.M.C., will leave Philadelphia June 30, for York Harbor.

Mrs. Vestal, wife of Capt. S. P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, is spending the summer in Stamford and New London, Conn.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Capt. L. A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., are at the home of Mrs. I. L. H. Curtis, mother of Captain Curtis, Ashland, N.H.

Miss Margaret Hay Robertson, daughter of Col. E. B. Robertson, U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., at Fort Snelling for the month of June.

Miss Heard, a sister of Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, wife of Captain De Loffre, U.S.A., is visiting at Columbus Barracks, O. She has been attending the Martha Washington Seminary in Washington.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey will close their home on K and Sixteenth streets, Washington, early next week and will go to Blue Ridge Summit, in the Maryland mountains, for the months of July and August.

Gen. Horace Porter, formerly United States Ambassador to France, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the one hundred and fourteenth annual commencement of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., June 24.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, U.S.A., and Miss Newcomb sail for London on the Minnehaha on June 27 for a two months' trip in Europe. Their address will be in care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Captain Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been a patient at the Charlestown Hospital, Charles River Road, Boston, has entirely recovered her health. Mrs. Hartmann and her small daughter, Phyllis, are the house guests of Mr. Henry Gregory Jordan at his country home, Jordan Farm, Hingham, Mass.

Word was received at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., June 23, that Capt. I. C. Jenks, 24th U.S. Inf., who is at present at Pine Camp, is suffering with a badly broken nose, which he received while playing ball. He was struck with the ball and his nose was fractured in two places. Word was also received that Major E. F. Taggart, 24th U.S. Inf., who has been ill at Pine Camp, is so far recovered as to be out of the hospital.

At the first annual convention of the Congressional Red River Association, whose aim is to make Red River "the fundamental trunk waterway of the Southwest," on June 20, at Shreveport, La., an address was delivered by Capt. Clarke S. Smith, C.E., U.S.A., on the history of engineering work on Red River since the Government took up its improvement in 1828. Capt. W. P. Wooten, C.E., U.S.A., also spoke on the subject.

Mrs. Charles Burnett and Miss Adelaide Warren, of Fort Snelling, were hostesses at a beautiful reception and dance in honor of Miss Margaret Robertson and Midshipman Lee Pettit Warren on the evening of June 22 at Fort Snelling. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Beall and Major and Mrs. Rivers assisted the hostesses in receiving, and fifty couples, including many guests from the twin-cities, enjoyed the dancing until midnight.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and wife were the guests of the officers and ladies of the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June 20, at a reception. About 200 guests were in attendance. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg, Lieut. and Mrs. Austin Kautz, Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Babcock, Surg. and Mrs. Lewis Morris and Paymr. and Mrs. Joseph Fife had charge of the reception and helped Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bristol in receiving.

Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Bryce, was the guest of the city of Duluth, Minn., June 22. Mr. Bryce made a tour of the harbor in the government yacht Vidette, Major Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., being the host. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce were entertained June 21 by Major Graham D. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch with a trip up the river to Fond du Lac, and a dinner on board the U.S. yacht Vidette. The other guests were the British Vice Consul and Mrs. Taylor and the Rt. Rev. James McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and Mrs. William Howard Taft, who is the guest of the Misses Roelker, daughters of William H. Roelker, Jr., at East Greenwich, Conn., was their guest at luncheon at Greene's Inn, Narragansett Pier, R.I., June 23. Miss Taft will remain a few days longer in East Greenwich before going to Murray Bay, Canada, where she will spend the greater part of the summer with relatives and friends. She will be joined there by her elder brother, Robert Alphonso Taft, who is now with his parents at New Haven.

The following companions have been elected officers for the ensuing year of the California Commandery, M.O.L.U.S.: Commander, Brig. Gen. Frank Morrell Coxe, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Lieut. Samuel Lindsay Graham, U.S.N.; junior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. Charles Delavan Viele, U.S.A.; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U.S.A.; registrar, 2d Lieut. Horace Wilson, 12th Maine Inf.; treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, A.A.G.V.; chancellor, Col. Charles Hendee Rippey, 90th Ohio Inf.; chaplain, Major John Harrison Macomber, U.S.A., retired; council, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U.S.V.; Rear Admiral Oscar Walter Farenholz, U.S.N.; Capt. George Stone, U.S.V.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward Selig Salomon, U.S.V.; Capt. Joseph Lycurgus Tharp, 128th Illinois Inf.

Mrs. Madison, the wife of Lieut. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N., will spend the summer at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass.

Commodore and Mrs. Richard G. Davenport, U.S.N., retired, are spending the month of June at their cottage at Asticon, Mount Desert, Me.

Miss Parian Simpson, the daughter of Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Valentine Chappell, at New London, Conn.

Mrs. Porter, and the Misses Margaret and Caroline Porter, the wife and daughters of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., are spending the summer at their cottage at Bar Harbor, Me.

The Misses Jane and Eliza Wilkes, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., have left Washington, D.C., and gone to the Winchester Inn, Winchester, Va., for the summer.

Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty in Cuba, is on the sick list, and has been sent to the General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment.

Mrs. Todd, the wife of Major Henry D. Todd, U.S.A., Coast Art., has closed her apartment at the Marlborough, Washington, D.C., and gone, with her two children, to Westminster, Md., for the summer.

Mrs. Bradford, the wife of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Rose Mary Bradford will leave Washington, D.C., on July 1, for Prouts Neck, Me., where they will spend the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Tilford have closed their apartments at the Westover, Washington, and opened Tilford Lodge, Fisher's Island, for the summer, where they are joined by Mrs. Cameron and children from Fort Riley, Kas.

Rear Admiral George Remey, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Remey, with their two daughters, the Misses Angelica and Mary Remey, will close their Washington residence on July 1 and go to Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the Republican Presidential nominee, has received a scholarship at Bryn Mawr College, having won first honors among the candidates for entrance to the institution at matriculation examinations.

Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., on duty at Newport, R.I., entertained at a luncheon at the training station Thursday afternoon, June 25, when a number of the summer residents witnessed a battalion drill of the apprentices.

Mrs. Sigbee, wife of Rear Admiral Sigbee, U.S.N., has gone to Long Island to visit her daughter. Rear Admiral Sigbee will remain at Washington until about July 1, when he will make his annual visit to Dr. Klopsh, on the Hudson.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Newberry and Miss Carol Newberry left Washington, June 20, on the Dolphin for their summer home at Watch Hill. They were accompanied by Miss Sadie Murray, who will spend a few weeks with them.

Major Skerrett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hinckman, have taken Druid Dream, M. Roche's place at Short Hills, N.J., for the summer. After Oct. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Hinckman will occupy their apartment, No. 6, on Ninety-first street and Central Park West.

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th U.S. Inf., who has recently been stationed with his regiment at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, arrived on the Isthmus of Panama on the Esperanza, June 5. Lieutenant Barnes has been assigned to duty as first lieutenant in the Canal Zone police force.

Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., has qualified for promotion before a board at Washington, D.C. He has returned to his station in Cuba, where he will remain until about Sept. 1, and then go to San Francisco to take charge of the quartermaster's depot of the Marine Corps there.

Army and Navy arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending June 24, 1908, were the following: Capt. W. T. Bates, U.S.A.; Capt. J. K. Barton, U.S.N.; Lieuts. C. W. Barber and J. G. Bowell, U.S.A.; Chaplain H. Swift, U.S.A., and Mrs. Swift; Capt. M. C. Raynor, Capt. George C. Saffarans and Lieut. F. P. Jackson, U.S.A.

Among the Army and Navy people who will spend the summer at the High Rock, Ogunquit, Me., are Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine, U.S.A., retired, and their daughter, Miss Sally Ovenshine; Mrs. Goodwin, the widow of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Goodwin; Mrs. Eliza Pyne, the mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Todd, widow of the late Professor Henry Todd, U.S.N.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Chambers gave a reception on Tuesday afternoon, June 23, at West Point, N.Y., in honor of Mrs. Chambers' sisters, Mrs. Arringdale and Miss Baldwin, of North Carolina. The house was prettily decorated with plants and flowers. Mrs. Gordon presided at the punch bowl, assisted by Mrs. W. O. Johnson and Miss Oliver, of Michigan, sister of Captain Oliver. Mrs. Farnum and Mrs. Oliver, assisted by Misses Scott, Page, Gandy and Mitchell, were in the dining-room.

Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, Jr., U.S.A., retired, who resides in Baltimore, at the biennial meeting of the General Society of the War of 1812 at the Belvedere Hotel, in the above city, June 19, offered a resolution requesting the War Department to preserve Fort McHenry, and not to permit any part of it to be used except for purely military purposes. Some of those who thought it might become a public park were disappointed at the wording of the latter part of the resolution, but when General Leary explained that his object is not so much to prevent its becoming a public park as it is to prevent it from becoming a quarantine and immigration station, that part of the resolution was gladly accepted by all.

Col. and Mrs. John S. Bishop, U.S.A., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 15 at their residence, 711 Corinthian avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. This was the third event of this kind in the family, the Colonel's two brothers having passed their fiftieth anniversaries some time previously. They were surrounded by their children and grandchildren, except one, who is on duty in the Philippines. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, there was a large attendance of friends and relatives to offer their congratulations. The Army was well represented. The many gifts were beautiful and valuable; among them were a very fine water-color from the Ladies' Euchre Club, of which Mrs. Bishop is an active member, and a valuable library table. The rooms were tastefully decorated in yellow and white—lilies, Coreopsis and roses in profusion. Both are in good health, and bid fair to enjoy many years yet of married life. Colonel Bishop served during the Civil War, rising from private to Colonel, and was retired from the Regular Service about ten years ago.

Comdr. Robert Platt, U.S.N., and Miss Platt have gone to North Carolina.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. J. P. Spurr, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Terry, N.Y., June 11, 1908.

Lieut. William R. Pope, 10th U.S. Cav., wife and child will sail for Manila on the transport Thomas July 6, 1908.

Gen. J. W. Reilly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reilly have left Washington, D.C., for Bay Head, N.J., where they will spend the summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Everett, U.S.N., will take possession of the Thorndike cottage, at Newport, R.I., July 1.

Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant, of Brookline, are visiting Mrs. Grant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, in Washington.

At a recent election of the National Red Cross Society in Maine Capt. F. J. Morrow, Q.M., U.S. Army, was elected secretary of the Maine Branch.

Mrs. Greely and the Misses Greely, wife and daughters of Major Gen. A. W. Greely, will leave Washington next week for MacMahan Island, Sheepscot Bay, Me.

Capt. P. E. Marquart, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marquart and Mr. Eugene Coffin, Pay Dept., U.S.A., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, June 19.

Mrs. Shelton, wife of Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., has returned to New York from West Point, where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Heron, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, U.S.M.C., has been appointed a member of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, vice Major Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., relieved.

The friends of Mrs. Fiske, wife of Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., will be grieved to hear of her continued and serious illness. She has not been able to leave New York and join her husband at League Island, where he is on duty.

Mrs. and Miss Creary arrived in San Francisco last week from the Presidio at Monterey and are stopping at the Hotel Jefferson, where they expect to remain during the detail of Captain Creary as quartermaster of the transport Buford.

Col. H. M. Andrews, 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., and Major E. A. Root, 19th U.S. Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex., en route to the maneuvers at Leon Springs, are the guests of Major and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., at Fort Sam Houston.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., arrived in Manila, June 22, for temporary duty. He leaves for a two months' tour of China and Japan in July, and returns to the United States in September for a hunting trip in the West. He retires Oct. 13, 1908.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and the Misses Clover left Washington, D.C., June 20, for a prolonged absence. They will go first to their place in the Napa Valley, Cal., and will remain there until January, when they expect to take an extended European motor-car tour.

Capt. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., was on June 23 reported seriously ill at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y. The Captain is suffering from kidney trouble and a general breakdown. Captain McCrea was recently relieved of command of the Georgia, placed on duty in the Lighthouse Service, with headquarters at Staten Island, N.Y. At last accounts he was much improved.

Mr. Taft has directed the Quartermaster General of the Army to reserve a suitable plot in the Arlington National Cemetery as a site for a monument in special honor of negro soldiers who lost their lives in the Civil War. The Colored Soldiers' Monument Association, which petitioned for this action, is collecting funds with which it is proposed to erect the monument.

Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morris had a dinner party at their home at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June 19, for Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bristol. Their guests were Lieut. Comdr. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Phelps; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Senn; Comdr. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., and Miss Morell. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses and small American flags.

"Saturday, June 6, 1908, was a happy day for Rear Admiral William T. Burwell, U.S.N.," says the Bremer-ton, Wash., News. "On that day he became a grandfather, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by the school children of Kitsap county, whom he has entertained every June while commandant of this yard, and in the golf match that afternoon he defeated Grant, a star player of the golf team from Victoria. This was the last time Admiral Burwell will be able to entertain the school children while he is commandant of this yard and the children were given a great afternoon's enjoyment which they will likely remember for years to come. The Admiral became a grandfather that day when a daughter was born to Mrs. E. B. Larimer and Lieutenant Larimer. Mrs. Larimer is the daughter of the Admiral."

The Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association, in convention assembled in El Paso, Texas, on May 9, passed the following resolution, which was sent later to Colonel Huston: "Resolved, That the Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to the courtesy of Col. J. F. Huston, commanding officer at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the officers and ladies of Fort Bliss, Texas, for their many acts of kindness and the hospitality in connection with the fourth annual convention of the Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association, and that the secretary of this association be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to communicate to Col. J. F. Huston the sense of this meeting as expressed in this resolution." The resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote of the convention.

Railway and Marine News, of Seattle, Wash., notes that Comdr. P. J. Werlich, U.S.N., for the past three years inspector of the 13th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., has been ordered to command the cruiser Charleston, July 1, and says: "During the time that Commander Werlich has had charge of the 13th Lighthouse District he has labored honestly and conscientiously and has succeeded in materially bettering the service throughout the large district. He has studied the needs of the district from the Columbia River to Bering Sea, and upon his recommendation the Government has installed many aids to navigation. No one unacquainted with the working of this department can appreciate the amount of work entailed in handling a district as large as the 13th. Commander Werlich, by his courteous treatment, has made many friends throughout the district, and he carries with him to his new command the best wishes of a great many coast people."

Mrs. Alex. N. Stark and children are spending the summer at the Trout Hotel, Hague Lake, Ga.

A daughter, Dorothy Norton, was born to the wife of Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, at San Francisco, Cal.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Harry S. Purnell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., June 20, 1908.

A daughter, Elizabeth Zane, was born to the wife of Lieut. E. L. Zane, 14th U.S. Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 20, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., are now at their future home, Ardmore, Pa., near League Island, where Lieutenant Train is stationed.

Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 10th U.S. Cav., is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. G. S. Grimes, 1829 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Raymond, wife of Capt. John C. Raymond, 2d U.S. Cav., with her little daughter, Marion, is spending the summer in Denver with her mother, Mrs. W. R. King, at 1442 Vine street.

Mrs. T. S. Borden, widow of the late Capt. Thomas S. Borden, U.S.M.C., who died May 15 last, in Silver City, N. Mex., is staying with her mother, Mrs. S. E. Wheatley, at Bethesda, Md.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy have been appointed during the past two weeks: David E. Cain, De Soto, Mo.; Lansford E. Oliver, Falls City, Neb.; Adam E. Potts, alt., Richmond, Va.

Emperor William on June 25, at Kiel, received Lieut. Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., the American naval attaché at Berlin, and the naval attachés of Great Britain, France and Russia on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Forty-one graduates of the Virginia Military Institute received their diplomas at the hands of Governor Claude A. Swanson at Lexington, Va., June 25. The principal address was delivered by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., who was appointed recently to membership in the Isthmian Canal Commission, succeeding Jackson Smith, will leave New York July 8 for the Canal Zone. Colonel Hodges will be principal assistant to Colonel Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the canal commission, and will have charge of the lock designing.

Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., has been detailed to take a course of instruction at the Army War College at Washington Barracks, D.C. Major Barth is an honorary graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1891 and was for four years instructor in the department of military art at the Fort Leavenworth schools. Two years ago he was thrown from a horse at the post and seriously injured.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commanding of the New York Navy Yard, has been invited by the Navy Department to represent the United States Navy at the celebration of the founding of the University of Saragossa, Spain, in September next. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who is now on leave in Europe, will be the representative of the Army. Admiral Goodrich, if he accepts the invitation, will leave New York in August and is expected to return about the first part of October.

Our honored Secretary of War has cut work and gone to New Haven, where he has been having the time of his life with the Yale boys just out of school, and the older boys who carried off their parchments with him from Yale thirty years ago. He has been the central figure of commencement week at New Haven, and has by his speeches and his display of a general spirit of good fellowship added much to the enjoyment of the occasion by students and spectators alike. He was among the many interested spectators at New London, June 25, at the Harvard-Yale rowing contest.

At the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, held at the Strong theater, Burlington, Vt., June 24, 1908, President Buckham announced that in appreciation of the excellent work performed by Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., as head of the department of military science and tactics for the past two years, the board of trustees conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. This is Captain Tebbetts's last year in Burlington as he is now under orders to enter with the next class at the War College, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frank S. Blackwell gave a reception in the form of a "Japanese tea" at her home at the elegant and spacious residence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Colby, on Berkeley street, Lawrence, Mass., June 19, in honor of the Misses May and Susan Eastman, daughters of Col. Frank F. Eastman, U.S.A., and cousins of the hostess, visiting from Illinois. They were in the East to attend the Eastman-Holmes nuptials in Brookline, and are also sisters of Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, recently graduated from West Point. Mrs. F. S. Blackwell, acting as usher, in Japanese attire, wearing a beautiful kimono of white embroidered silk, from Japan, with red sash and chrysanthemums in hair. The ladies in full Japanese costume sat around the receiving party, on the floor, in neat Japanese style, bowing their obeisance with all ceremony. The beautiful parlor lent a charm to the effect, the old English fireplace, so exquisite in design, being inlaid with tiling to represent the wistaria, all the petals set in the most artistic manner, in pearl white, the green leaves and bronze trunk and branches making a most appropriate symbol for the occasion. Beautiful colored butterflies were suspended on the lace draperies in all shades and positions. Wistaria formed the decorations in the most elaborately fitted up Dutch dining-room, in which hand-painted Dutch scenes were portrayed as a border on the top of the wall, together with Colby "court-of-arms."

Survivors of the Army of the Potomac began their thirty-eighth annual reunion at Utica, N.Y., June 25. The parade of the veterans, with National Guardsmen as escort and 10,000 school children massed and singing patriotic songs along the line of march, was held in the afternoon; afterward the business session, at which these officers were chosen: President, Capt. Charles Currie, of Brooklyn; recording secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn; corresponding secretary, Col. William F. Fox, of Albany; treasurer, Charles A. Shaw, of Brooklyn. Vice-presidents representing the different army corps in the society: First: Col. Albert Clark, of Boston; second, Lieut. Nathan Estabrook, of New Haven; third, Major Casper K. Abell, of Dunkirk; fourth, Gen. Henry Tremaine, of New York; fifth, John Tregaskis, of Brooklyn; sixth, Sergt. Herman I. Johnson, of Utica; ninth, Sergt. Peter J. L. Seering, of New York; tenth, Capt. William A. Kachum, of Indianapolis; eleventh, Gen. Julius Stahl, of New York; twelfth, Capt. William A. Howe, of Cleveland; eighteenth, Gen. Henry C. Dwight,

of New Haven; twenty-second, Capt. Stephen J. Daggett, of Washington; twenty-fifth, Gen. Rufus Daggett, of Utica; artillery corps, Lieut. William Sears, of Syracuse; cavalry corps, Gen. J. H. Wilson, U.S.A., Wilmington, Del. This resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this society again invites the attention of Congress to the unfair discrimination against the East in the establishment of national parks and again urges the setting part of the battlefields of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania for a perpetual memorial to the 129,000 men who laid down their lives within that twelve miles of territory.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. Newton Mansfield, U.S. N., retired, Asst. Comp. L. P. Mitchell says:

"It is well established that a retired officer is entitled to mileage for travel to his home under orders if the travel is performed within a reasonable time after the receipt of the orders. See Burnett v. U.S., 38 Ct. Cl., 752, no opinion; 6 Comp. Dec., 24; 9 id., 819.) It is true that the order for such travel is usually given at the time of retirement, but I know of no law or regulation which makes this a prerequisite to the payment of mileage, and I see no reason why the orders for travel in this case, to entitle the claimant to mileage, should have been issued before the condition of his health was such that it would be prudent for him to go to his home.

"To entitle an officer of the Navy to mileage, he must travel under orders and on public business. The fact that the claimant requested to be ordered home under the circumstances is immaterial. In Barker v. U.S. (19 Ct. Cl., 291) it was said: 'We attach but little weight to the form of the transaction. It is true that there was "request" on the part of the officers, and "permission" on the part of the Commodore. But request and permission do not necessarily change public business into private business.' I am of the opinion that the request of the claimant for orders under the circumstances of this case did not change the character of said travel from that on public business to private business.

"The Secretary of the Navy was evidently waiting before issuing the order directing the claimant to proceed to his home until such time as the condition of his health would permit, and the request for orders to go to his home was under the circumstances nothing more than a notice to the Secretary that the condition of his health at the time mentioned in the request would permit of his obeying an order to proceed to his home.

"Upon this revision, therefore, the claimant will be allowed mileage for travel under said order of Feb. 17, 1908, from Fort Bayard, N.M., to Ashland, Ohio, 1,854 miles at 8 cents per mile, \$148.32." A certificate of difference will be issued accordingly."

In reference to a claim of Sheridan Troop, N.G., Pa., for \$115.18 expended on a telephone line on a rifle range, Assistant Comptroller L. P. Mitchell says: "If it shall be made to appear by the certificate of the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania that the installation of said telephone line was made with his approval; that it was so made for the use of the organized militia of said state; that its installation was essential to the promotion of rifle practice by the militia of the state as contemplated by the Act of June 22, 1906, and that the state has had the benefit thereof, I am of opinion that the contemplated reimbursement is authorized and may be made, provided, of course, the account is correct in all other respects. The correctness of the account should be certified to by the proper militia authorities."

The Auditor disallowed the pay of one day allowed to War Machinists James Quill and G. Auberlin for time in changing stations between Mare Island and the Union Iron Works. The Comptroller allows them one day each, saying: "While traveling they were on duty and entitled to duty pay. The law takes no account of fractional parts of a day."

The Comptroller decides that Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, U.S.N., is entitled to the full pay and allowances of an Army officer of corresponding rank and length of service on duty in Porto Rico and serving under similar circumstances while on leave from the U.S. Naval Station, San Juan, P.R. Army officers, however, are not entitled to ten percentum increase of pay for serving in Porto Rico during the fiscal years of 1907 and 1908. "As Mr. Zahm was not detached from duty in Porto Rico and did not return to the United States under orders, he is, while on said leave, in legal contemplation on 'shore duty beyond seas'."

In reply to Col. George Richards, paymaster, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller decides that the Act of May 13, 1908 (Naval Appropriation Bill) appropriates "for one clerk for each of the three paymasters authorized by law at the time the act was passed, or for three pay clerks. Said three pay clerks are in addition to the clerk appropriated for said act for duty in the Pay Department in the Philippines."

In the case of Private Alfred H. Kinze, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller decides that as a court-martial prisoner is not entitled to pay or allowances after the expiration of his enlistment it follows that he is not entitled to the \$3 per month reserved from his forfeited pay for prison expenses as there is no pay coming due to reserve from forfeiture. A charge against the claimant of \$2.20 for prison expenses is not allowed, as that is not chargeable against the prisoner, but to "Pay Miscellaneous." As the court-martial did not forfeit allowances the claimant is entitled to his clothing allowance, \$14.10.

Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp, U.S.N., has been allowed by the Comptroller the \$3.80 disallowance by the Auditor who computed the checkages against two men absent from the U.S.S. Hull, without authority, for the time when they were received "on board from the navy yard, Pensacola, when it should have been computed to the time they surrendered themselves to the naval authorities at the navy yard, the Hull not being in port at that time."

In the case of the Treasury allowance of \$400 to Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., reported last week, the Treasury for once took a liberal view of the matter, or rather the Assistant Comptroller, L. P. Mitchell, did, for the Auditor disallowed the claim which grew out of a contract to clean out two wells at Fort Logan, Colo., for \$450. The contractor cleaned one well, but found it impossible to clean the second well, owing to a bent pine cage which he could not extract. As he had expended more in his failure to clean the second well than he had in cleaning the first, Captain Chase decided that he was entitled to \$400 on his contract. This decision was approved by the post commander and the Quartermaster's Department and the contractor received his \$400, but the Auditor, as we stated last week, would not allow the payment until he was overruled by the Assistant Comptroller.

We stated last week that the Comptroller had decided that militia competitors in the N.R.A. Match should be supplied with subsistence only in kind. Attention was called to the fact that the Act of May 11, 1908, expressly forbids commutation of rations to the militia. This creates a peculiar situation. The state of Ohio proposes to build

a mess hall for the contestants in the National Rifle Match and to operate a large mess in which all the camp may be subsisted, including the Regular Army team if desired. As the Regulars can draw commutation of rations, they can pay for their subsistence at the mess. As the militia cannot draw commutation, if they avail themselves of the state mess it will be a dead loss to the state and the national treasury will be relieved of the burden of subsisting the militia competitors.

Joseph Dean, a colored man of New Castle, Ind., has laid before the Comptroller of the Treasury a peculiar claim. He says he was a servant employed by James Steel, a commissioned officer in the 16th Regiment of Indiana Infantry during the Civil War, and for his services during the Civil War was promised pay. He says he desired to enlist under the government call for colored troops and so expressed his desire to Steel, but the latter requested and commanded Dean to remain with him as servant and stated he should be paid for his services, which has never been done. In reply the Comptroller says: "There is no law authorizing payment by the government for Dean's services as a servant in the employ of Steel. He is advised to look to the officer or his estate for payment and not to the United States."

In the case of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, Assistant Comptroller L. P. Mitchell decides as follows: "If, in obedience to instructions, any or all members of the Board of Visitors performed travel, or incurred expense for board and lodging at the Academy in attendance upon the annual examination of the Academy before the approval of the Act of May 28, 1908, they are entitled to such expenses and their mileage until the approval of said act, but not afterward. All expenses regularly incurred agreeably to instructions and the law under which they held their office, should, therefore, be paid up to the time of the taking effect of the said act, May 28, 1908, but not afterward. See U.S. v. McDonald, 128 U.S., 471; 6 Comp. Dec., 526."

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Army transport Dix arrived at Manila June 25 with horses and mules for Battery D, 2d Artillery. The guns, officers and the enlisted men are due on the Buford July 3. The Dix also had a consignment of forage and lumber, and many animals for the various stations in the Philippines.

The transport Crook sailed on June 20 from San Francisco for Alaska, with following troops and military passengers: 22d Infantry, Headquarters, Field, Staff, Band, detachment Co. A, Cos. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, twenty-four officers, 574 enlisted men; Colonel Reynolds, Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, Majors Frederick and Kreps, Captains Kobbe, Davison, Wolfe, Halstead, Stewart, Hanigan, Lieutenants Kent, Goodale, Doane, Terry, Hitt, Whitfield, West, Novak, Graham, Henkes, Herr, Pearce, Thompson and Test; Captain Cunningham, Sig. Corps; Hospital Corps, 59 Signal Corps, one post non-commissioned staff and two female nurses.

The following military passengers sailed from Manila June 15 on the transport Sheridan for San Francisco: Major Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Corps; Capt. George R. Greene, 5th Field Art.; Capt. Ors. E. Hunt, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav.; Will H. Point, 29th Inf.; Capt. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav.; William S. Scott, Q.M.D.; 2d Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts; 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Wattis, 18th Inf.; Capt. Branc H. Wells, 29th Inf.; Frank T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, and Contract Surgeons Dougherty, Eber, Lowe, Newlove and White. From Nagasaki 1st Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 2d Inf.

The 19th Company, C.A.C., in its target practice at Battery McDonough (3-inch rifles), Fort Caswell, N.C., on May 28, made ten hits out of ten shots fired at a material target ten feet high by twenty-four feet long, moving at the rate of five miles an hour, at a mean range of 1,600 yards. The series of ten shots was fired in thirty-eight seconds. This is the first report which has been received in the office of the Chief of Artillery which shows 100 per cent. for a 3-inch battery. The Chief of Artillery has recommended special commendation by the Secretary of War for the excellence of this target practice attesting a careful and thorough performance of duty of both officers and men. Capt. A. Hasbrouck commanded the 19th Company on the occasion of this practice.

The 16th Company, C.A.C., in its target practice at Battery Lord (3-inch rifles), Fort Moultrie, S.C., on June 1, made ten hits out of ten shots fired at a material target ten feet high by twenty-four feet long, moving at the rate of nine miles an hour, at a mean range of 1,230 yards. The series of ten shots was fired in thirty-six seconds. This is the second report which has been received in the office of the Chief of Artillery, which shows 100 per cent. for a 3-inch battery. The excellence of this target practice will also be commended. Capt. T. F. Dwyer commanded the 16th Company when the above record was made.

The records in the cases of Corporal Cooper and Private Gwinnett, of the 11th U.S. Cav., whose trial for murder ended a few days ago, have been sent to Governor Magooon, who sent them to Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., at Havana, for review.

The Quartermaster's Department has allotted funds for extensive improvements at Fort Meade this week to include a new administration building, bachelor quarters, a band barrack, colonels' quarters, and one second lieutenant's quarters, the whole to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week made the following awards: Fort Casey, Jacobson-Bade Co., wooden stave water pipe line, \$2,800; Fort Rodman, J. P. Cotton, repairing wharf, \$7,416; Fort Barrancas, Aiken-O'Reilly Co., constructing railway station, \$1,098; Fort Dade, Thorpe & Goode, constructing cypress cisterns, \$814; Fort Monroe, Canton Boiler & Engineering Co., for tanks and trestles, \$11,000; G. E. Trice & Co., filling twenty-one old cisterns, \$3,467; Fort Ontario, E. H. Tichener & Co., construction of fences, \$6,997.

Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Gulf, has announced that "Camp William H. Taft" will be the name of the encampment at Chickamauga, Ga., which begins in July.

S.O. JUNE 25, 1908, WAR DEPT.
Major David S. Stanley, to Millwood, Va., pertaining to purchase of horses.

Major Henry T. Allen to such points in Montana and Wyoming for inspection of horses as necessary.

Capt. Richard C. Croxton to Miles City, Mont., for duty in connection with the purchase and shipment of horses.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson to Vancouver Barracks for duty as chief commissary of camp of instruction at American Lake.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Samuel J. Morris from Aug. 15.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. W. T. Hannum, May 22, Army of Cuban Pacification, is extended to include Aug. 1.

THE ARMY.

G.O. 101, JUNE 17, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 220, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

Individual Figure of Merit.—The individual figure of merit will be computed by multiplying the number of enlisted expert riflemen by 200; sharpshooters by 150; marksmen by 125; first-class men by 75; second-class men by 50; third-class men who fire any part of the course by 10; third-class men who do not fire any part of the course by 0, and dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number in the seven classes. Officers will not be included in the computation of the individual figure of merit.

II. Under the provisions of Par. 198, Army Regulations, the name of the seacoast battery now under construction on the Fort Hancock, N.J., Military Reservation is announced as Battery Arrowsmith, in honor of the late Lieut. Col. George Arrowsmith, 157th N.Y. Volunteers, who was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

III. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1908, authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes for marksmanship to be provided and contested for annually, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., having been designated for the duty by the major general commandant, U.S.M.C., is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Major Rufus H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 103, JUNE 20, 1908, WAR DEPT.

All enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty as members of recruiting parties, including men of the Hospital Corps; members of the post non-commissioned staff at ungarrisoned posts and supply depots; members of the Hospital Corps on duty at offices of attending surgeons and at medical supply depots; members of the Signal Corps on duty in connection with telegraph or cable service at isolated posts; enlisted men on duty on transports, and all enlisted men detached from their commands, in whose cases the identification records required by G.O. No. 68, W.D., April 7, 1906, have not been made, will be sent by their commanding officers at the earliest practicable date, to the nearest military post that is equipped with apparatus for making identification records to have those records made and forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army. The requirements of the last paragraph of G.O. No. 68, W.D., April 7, 1906, with regard to the entry of the remark "Identification record made" on the descriptive list, military record and statement of accounts of the soldier, will be carefully observed in each case.

Medical officers will exercise especial care to see that the identification photograph and photographic negative are satisfactory and that the finger-print record is as clear and complete as it is possible to make it before the return to his proper station of the enlisted man who is sent to the post for the purpose of having his identification record made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 104, JUNE 24, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Officers above the rank of captain and civilian are excluded by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, published in G.O. No. 80, W.D., May 15, 1908, from shooting in the national team match, national individual match, and national pistol match, and the rules governing those matches as set forth in G.O. No. 26, W.D., Feb. 29, 1908, are modified accordingly.

II. Par. 6, G.O. No. 116, May 28, 1907, W.D., relating to the Army War College, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

6. The permanent personnel shall consist of president, to be assigned to that duty by the Secretary of War, and the officers for the time being of the Second Section, War Department General Staff. Two directors and a secretary of the college shall be selected from the permanent personnel of the section.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 105, JUNE 25, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, the proclamation of the President announcing the death of Hon. Grover Cleveland, which appears elsewhere.

The phrase "several departmental buildings" in the proclamation is to be construed as meaning all public buildings.

II. On the day of the funeral at each military post the national flag will be displayed at half staff and the troops and cadets will be paraded and this order read to them. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, and at the close of day a salute of forty-five guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the Army for a period of thirty days, and the colors of the several regiments, the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Corps of Cadets, and of the Engineer battalions will be placed in mourning for the same period.

CIR. 51, JUNE 20, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The new special bullet being in an experimental state, its use will not be permitted in the National Match this year.

II. Many photographic negatives received in The Adjutant General's Office with identification records are underdeveloped, and consequently are not in condition to make satisfactory prints. Experiment has demonstrated that the liability to underdevelopment can be reduced to a minimum by diminishing the strength of the developer and increasing the time of the development. With a view to obtaining more uniform negatives, the instructions in Cir. No. 44, W.D., Aug. 6, 1906, pages 10 and 11, with reference to the development of films, are modified so as to require the contents of one tube of developer to be dissolved in 12 ounces of water, instead of 5 ounces, and to increase the time required for development from 7 minutes to 30 minutes at a temperature of 65 degrees F.

For the purpose of obtaining a greater contrast between the images and the background in identification photographs, white material will be furnished for background and will be substituted for the gray material now in use.

To facilitate the handling of identification records, the photograph jacket, containing the photograph and photographic negative, should be placed inside the first fold of the finger-print record, with the brief to the front, before being forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army. In no case should the finger-print be forwarded inside the photograph jacket.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 53, JUNE 23, 1908, WAR DEPT.

A white web belt, with plate, has been adopted for the use of enlisted men on duty at the general recruiting stations. The white belt will be worn with the white uniform by the enlisted man posted at the main entrance of each recruiting station, by men on duty in parks and squares, and by men on other duties as may be directed by the respective recruiting officers. Par. 2, Cir. No. 27, W.D., April 7, 1908, is amended accordingly.

Every officer in charge of a general recruiting district will make requisition at once directly to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for the necessary number of belt plates and white belts to supply one belt plate and three white belts to each enlisted man of his command, and will account for the belts and belt plates, when received, on his return of ordnance and ordnance stores.

The necessary laundering of the white belts will be done by the Quartermaster's Department, as in the case of other white clothing.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 59, JUNE 18, 1908, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of this department.

G.O. 60, JUNE 15, 1908, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

A camp of concentration and instruction, to be known as Camp William Clark, will be established near American Lake, Wash., during the month of August, 1908. All Regular troops designated for this camp will be there on or before the first of August, 1908.

The routing of troops from their stations to camp at Murray, Wash., will be as follows:

Co. B, Engineers, will proceed by rail, for the purpose of making a map of the maneuver tract, to lay out camp sites, etc., arriving June 20.

One battalion (four companies), 1st Infantry, to be selected by the regimental commander, will proceed by rail, to assist in preliminary work and to guard supplies until the camp is established, arriving July 15. Headquarters, band and six companies, 1st Infantry, will proceed by marching, arriving July 29.

Headquarters (except the regimental quartermaster), band and two batteries, 4th Field Artillery, will proceed to camp by marching, arriving July 28.

Headquarters, band and three companies, 3d Infantry, from Fort Lawton, will march to camp, arriving July 29. The lieutenant colonel and two battalions (seven companies), 3d Infantry, from Fort Wright, will proceed by rail to North Yakima, Wash., and thence by marching, arriving July 30.

Headquarters (except the regimental quartermaster), band, Troop K and L, 14th Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will proceed by marching to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and thence by rail, arriving July 30.

The requirements of par. 3, G.O. No. 84, W.D., 1908, concerning the total distance to be marched, will be strictly observed by all commanding officers. If the required distance is not marched in going to the camp, it will be covered immediately after the conclusion of the same.

The regimental hospitals at Vancouver Barracks, Forts Lawton and Walla Walla will accompany the troops, or be shipped by rail with other stores from those posts for use at the instruction camp. Machine gun platoons and mounted orderlies, completely equipped, will accompany their commands. Mountain batteries and special troops in marching will be considered as infantry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department will provide suitable subsistence, and the Medical Corps will furnish the required medical attendance. The full equipment of medical officers, Hospital Corps men, and wagon transportation prescribed for organizations at war strength need not be taken, but may be reduced proportionately, if necessary. One mounted Hospital Corps man to each regiment of infantry or separate command should be sufficient. If full records of government wagon transportation is available, it should accompany the troops, as the surplus will be needed to equip the organized militia while in camp. Troops will be rationed to include the 31st of July, from which date rations, subsistence stores and forage will be supplied at the camp.

Troop L, 14th Cav., from Boise Barracks, Idaho, will proceed by rail to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to arrive there not later than July 13, 1908, for temporary station during the absence of the regular garrison. A detachment of six men, Troop K, 14th Cav., will accompany Troop L to Fort Walla Walla.

The marches to and from the camp will be made as far as practicable on the occasion of suitable instruction and extended tests of the clothing, equipment and transportation as now furnished to the Army.

G.O. 72, JUNE 16, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

So much of par. 2, G.O. No. 66, c.s., these headquarters, as announces 2d Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 27th Inf., as quartermaster and commissary of the Northern Rifle and Pistol Competitions for 1908, is amended so as to announce 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf., as quartermaster and commissary.

G.O. 61, JUNE 9, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Owing to the conditions of travel as reported by the C.O., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., over the route indicated in that order, Par. 3, G.O. No. 53, c.s., these headquarters, is modified to fix July 21, 1908, instead of the 25th as the date for starting on the march to the Fort Riley maneuver encampment.

By command of Brigadier General Myer:

H. L. RIPLEY, Major, G.S., C. of S.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M., and Capt. Louis H. Bash, C.S., chief commissary, will proceed to the government reservation at Leon Springs, Texas, for the purpose of preparing the camp for the coming maneuvers. (June 13, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Poole, commanding the department, accompanied by Col. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Corps, chief surg., Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M., and Capt. Charles C. Clark, S.D., chief commissary, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty in connection with the location and preparation of the maneuver camp to be established in Chickamauga Park, Ga., during July, 1908; installation of water system, and arranging for transportation and reception of regular and militia troops ordered to participate in said maneuvers. (June 5, D.G.)

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 9th Cav., side-decamp, will proceed via Dale Creek, Wyo., to the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, Wyoming, for the purpose of inspecting and locating camp sites for the troops ordered to participate in the maneuvers during August, 1908, and return via Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Omaha. (June 15, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

The leave granted Capt. Henry G. Learnard, Gen. Staff, is extended one month. (June 19, W.D.)

Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Gen. Staff, chief of staff, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey to go into camp with and witness field practice of the School of Musketry to be held between the 16th and 19th instants. Upon completion of this duty Colonel Duncan will return to his station in this city. (June 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, General Staff, will proceed to the camp of instruction, Pine Camp Jefferson county, N.Y., for duty as instructor. (June 24, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., to take effect upon the expiration of his detail in the Inspector General's Department. (June 19, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed via Dale Creek, Wyo., to the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, Wyo., for the purpose of gaining information as to location of camp sites and facilities for loading and unloading and forwarding troops, supplies and animals in connection with the maneuver camp to be located there during August, 1908, and return via Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to his proper station. (June 18, D. Mo.)

Capt. William M. Coulling, Q.M., from further duty as quartermaster of the transport McClellan, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., not later than July 1, 1908, for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M., will report in person to the general superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to temporary duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of the transport Crook. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will proceed at once to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty as quartermaster of the maneuver camp to be established therein. (June 3, D.G.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Connolly upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 22, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Monroe T. Simpson (appointed June 13, 1908, from sergeant, 103d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Howard, will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Rufus Walter, who will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to relieve Post Comms. Sergt. Joseph A. Lauth. Sergeant Lauth upon relief will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, to relieve

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oscar Menton, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for orders. (June 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Free (appointed June 13, 1908, from sergeant, 38th Co., C.A.C.), now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry P. Johnson, who will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about July 5, 1908, if practicable; if not, on the transport leaving on or about Aug. 5, 1908. (June 19, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quarter-masters are ordered: Capt. Edward P. Nones from Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about Aug. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. Capt. Abraham S. Bickham from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival of Captain Nones at Manila, and will then proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as quartermaster of that post. (June 24, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Lucius R. Hollbrook, C.S., will proceed on July 23, 1908, from Fort Riley to the site of the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on business pertaining to the establishment of bakeries at that camp and the instruction to be given thereon on the subject of baking and cooking, remaining at that camp until Aug. 5, 1908, on which date he will return to Fort Riley for similar duty pertaining to the camp of instruction to be held at that post. (June 23, W.D.)

Post Comms. Sergt. William Grumm, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 23, W.D.)

Post Comms. Sergt. George Geiling, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1908, for duty. (June 18, W.D.)

Post Comms. Sergt. James H. Carson, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1908. (June 18, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major John H. Stone, M.C., will stand relieved from duty with this Army on June 22, 1908, and will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havard on that date. (June 9, A.C.P.)

Capt. Albert E. Truby, M.C., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will take command of the one-half of Co. B, Hospital Corps, and proceed to Murray, Wash., reporting upon arrival to the camp commander. (June 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, for duty. (June 11, A.C.P.)

Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed from Elmira, N.Y., to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for duty as commanding officer, Co. C, Hospital Corps. (June 22, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, M.C., is extended to and including July 24, 1908. (June 24, W.D.)

The retirement of 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Weirick, M.C., from active service on June 18, 1908, under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieutenant Weirick will proceed to his home. (June 18, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., in addition to his duties as chief surgeon, Dept. of the Colorado, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon in Denver, Col. (June 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., is further extended one month. (June 19, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Alvin M. Guittard, Fred T. Koyle and Francis V. Langenderfer, U.S.A., are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco for further orders. (June 19, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George F. Campbell, U.S.A., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco for further orders. (June 19, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., to take effect on or about July 5, 1908. (June 19, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William R. George, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., not later than July 1, 1908, for temporary duty during the absence of Contract Surg. David D. Hogan, on leave. (June 16, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty-seven days is granted Contract Surg. Edward Bailey, to take effect upon his arrival at his home. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Contract Surg. William H. Pomeroy, to take effect on or about July 5, 1908. (June 23, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Ralph W. Waddell from further duty in the Philippines Division, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed from Kingsville, Ohio, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (June 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Joseph Harrison, H.C., now sick in the post hospital, Camp Columbia, Havana, will be sent via New Orleans to Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (June 17, A.C.P.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Charles E. Morton, paymr. (June 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymr., having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the department. (June 1, D.G.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., is detailed as chief engineer officer of the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (June 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty until such time as he shall be notified by the executive officer of the national match that his services are needed at Camp Perry, Ohio, when he will proceed to Camp Perry for duty. (June 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Richard T. Cainer, C.E., in command of detachment of fourteen enlisted men of Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engrs., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to McCloud, Wash., for work in connection with military map making of the department. (June 19, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Richard Park, C.E., will proceed from Morristown to Portland, Ore., for consultation with Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., in connection with land defense survey at mouth of the Columbia river. (June 19, D. Col.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 119, May 20, 1908, W.D., as directs Major James F. McIndoe, C.E., to report by letter to the commanding general, Dept. of the Columbia, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department is revoked. (June 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., in addition to his other duties will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the Columbia, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., of that duty. (June 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Richard Park, C.E., and detachment of Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engrs., in the field in Artillery District of the Columbia, will, as soon as they finish the work now in hand, carry out the instructions of the chief engineer officer of the department in connection with map making in that section, Lieutenant Park reporting by letter for instructions in connection with this work. (June 19, D. Col.)

Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., in addition to his other duties is temporarily detailed as engineer of the Sixth Light-house district, to relieve Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.S., of that duty. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective when he has finished practical work in the Engineer School, in astronomy and photography, and to include Aug. 31, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Endress, C.E. (June 24, D.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William A. Phillips, O.D., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Springfield Armory, Mass. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Charles M. Allen, O.D., to take effect about July 1, 1908. (June 22, W.D.) The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: So much of Par. I, S.O. 139, June 18, 1908, W.D., as directs Capt. Charles M. Allen to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at the Frankford Arsenal is amended so as to direct Captain Allen upon his relief from duty at Watervliet Arsenal on July 1, 1908, to proceed to the Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty. Capt. William L. Westervelt from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to take effect July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, O.D., is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect July 1, 1908. Lieutenant Cross is assigned to the 37th Co., C.A.C., to take effect that date, and will then join that company. (June 18, W.D.)

Capt. David C. Seagrave, O.D., will proceed after July 1, 1908, to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., for the purpose of observing certain methods of manufacture, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, O.D., to take effect on or about June 29, 1908. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, O.D., to take effect about July 1, 1908. (June 24, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1908. (June 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Wood, N.Y., and report not later than July 20, 1908, for duty. (June 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, S.C., orders to proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila after Aug. 1, 1908, so amended as to direct Lieutenant Culver to proceed to San Francisco by the first available transport sailing from Manila after Dec. 1, 1908. (June 20, W.D.)

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the department, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for temporary duty, for the purpose of arranging for a camp telephone and telegraph system for use during the maneuvers. (June 5, D.G.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 30, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines. (June 17, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav., is detailed to enter the class at the Army Signal School, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1908, for duty accordingly. (June 19, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about July 5, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines. (June 13, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sick leave for twenty-one days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d Cav. (June 22, D. Mo.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, is extended fifteen days. (June 15, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 4th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth. (June 18, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Second Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., now at Portland, Ore., will join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. (June 20, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Cav., having completed the duty assigned to him, will, upon expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to Newport News, Va., and embark on the first available transport sailing from that port to Havana to join his proper station. (June 17, D.E.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Chief Musician George Cheek, band, 12th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 24, W.D.)

18TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 12, 1908, is granted Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 18th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (June 15, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, effective upon the termination of the maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y., is granted Capt. Guy H. Preston, 18th Cav. (June 24, D.E.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, 1st Field Art., to take effect upon the completion of any duty to which he may be assigned during the coming maneuvers. (June 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Norton E. Wood, 1st Field Art., to take effect on or about July 31, 1908. (June 24, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Holliday, 3d Field Art., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908. (June 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., chief signal officer of the department, accompanied by Capt. Oliver Mikesell, Jr., Signal Corps, will proceed from these headquarters at the 18th instant to the Leon Springs reservation, Texas, for the purpose of constructing the telephone system for the maneuver camp. (June 16, D.T.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

The following transfer and assignment of officers of the 4th Field Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. Albert Gilnor is transferred from Battery E to Battery A; 1st Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, now unassigned, is assigned to Battery E. Lieutenant Currie will join battery to which he is assigned as soon as practicable after the completion of the school course at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, on June 30, 1908. (June 22, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

The leave granted Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 6th Field Art., is extended one month and five days. (June 20, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, C.A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective about July 13, 1908, is granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C. (June 20, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about July 10, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. George L. Wertebaker, C.A.C. (June 22, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., C.A.C., is extended one month and twelve days. (June 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Prentice, C.A.C., immediately after his return to Fort Stevens, Oregon, from his present leave, will proceed to Alcatraz Island, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William P. Currier, C.A.C., who will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of San Francisco, for assignment to a company and station. (June 20, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on July 10, 1908, to Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. John S. Williams and George Rublen, Jr. (June 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Colvin, C.A.C., to take effect on or about Sept. 14, 1908. (June 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C. (June 11, D. Col.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C., now at Fort Fremont, S.C.,

Capt. George L. Hicks, C.A.C., now at Fort Screven, Ga., and 1st Lieuts. William R. McCleary and Royal K. Greene, C.A.C., now at Fort Caswell, N.C., are detailed as instructors of reserves during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Charleston June 17 to 27, inclusive, 1908, and will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and report not later than June 15, 1908. (June 8, D.G.)

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, C.A.C., now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., is detailed as instructor of the organized militia of North Carolina, in rifle practice, and will proceed to its rifle range near Morehead City, N.C., not later than July 20, 1908. (June 8, D.G.)

The following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from June 9, 1908, are assigned and attached to companies as indicated after their respective names: 2d Lieut. Robert B. Welshimer to the 135th Co.; he will report on July 18, 1908, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will join company at Fort Totten, N.Y. 2d Lieut. William W. Hicks is attached to the 129th Co.; he will report July 18, 1908, at Fort Howard, Md., for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will join company at Fort Adams, R.I. (June 18, W.D.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., is relieved from duty as an assistant to the Chief of Artillery, to take effect Aug. 28, 1908, and will report in person on that date to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course of instruction at that school. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. John R. Williams, C.A.C., and two staff officers, will accompany the 4th Co., C.A.C., from Fort Du Pont, Del., to Fort Mansfield, R.I., to supervise the service practice of this company. (June 24, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

First Sergt. Dennis F. Mahoney, Co. A, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 24, D.E.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Sergt. John Sedden, Co. B, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 20, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., from duty at American Lake, Wash., to join station at Fort Lawton. (June 9, D. Col.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Sagua la Grande, and will proceed to Cardenas for duty at that station. (June 12, A.C.P.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the Army Signal School, and will report Aug. 15, 1908, at Fort Leavenworth. (June 23, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the Army School of the Line, and will report on person on Aug. 15, 1908, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty accordingly. (June 24, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 8th Inf., now on leave, will proceed at once to the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., for temporary duty during the period of the encampment, upon the conclusion of which he will resume his status of absence with leave. (June 18, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick F. Black, 10th Inf. (June 10, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf., will proceed from Fort Davis, Alaska, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in advance of his regiment, as competitor in Northern pistol competition. (June 12, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Ebenezer G. Beuret, 10th Inf., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty pending the arrival of the 10th Infantry, when he will join his company. (June 23, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Q.M. Sergt. James H. Wilson, 11th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 18, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month effective upon the return of the 3d Battalion, 17th Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., from Chickamauga Park, Ga. (June 6, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 18th Inf. (June 23, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Second Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will, after the departure of his regiment for Alaska, remain on duty at that post until not later than Aug. 15, 1908, when he will stand relieved from such duty and join his regiment. (June 12, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey, from duty at his present station, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (June 12, D. Col.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Chief Musician Mike Malcolm, band, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 22, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf., sick leave for one month, is revoked. (June 16, D.E.)

Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 19, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Marshall Childs, 25th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his company. (June 24, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., now sick in the post hospital, Camp Columbia, Havana, will proceed from Havana, Cuba, June 22, 1908, to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 17, A.C.P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT DETAILS.

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1908: Capt. Leroy T. Hillman (C.A.C.); Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins (first lieutenant, C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. John E. Munroe (C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart (Infantry); 1st Lieut. John M. Gibert (Infantry). The officers named are assigned to organizations indicated after their respective names, to take effect July 1, 1908: Capt. Leroy T. Hillman to the 45th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins to the 48th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart to the 21st Infantry; 1st Lieut. John M. Gibert to the 13th Infantry. Captain Hillman and Lieutenant Munroe will join the companies to which assigned upon the expiration of leaves. Lieutenant Hawkins will join the company to which assigned upon his relief from duty in the Ordnance Department. Lieutenants Stewart and Gibert will report to their respective regimental commanders for assignment to companies and stations and will join the stations to which assigned upon the expiration of leaves granted them. (June 24, W.D.)

COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The following officers are detailed for duty in the Artillery District of the Potomac, during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district July 26 to Aug. 9, 1908, to assist in the instruction to be given to the militia attending these exercises, and will proceed at the proper time and report in person to the district commander for instructions: Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J.; Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., Fort Strong, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Curtis G. Borbeck, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; Hugh S. Brown, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; Claude E. Brigham, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; Adolph Langhorst, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md.; Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; Malcolm P. Andrus, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; John W. McKie, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; John B. Rose, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Harry K. Rutherford, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.; Paul J. Horton, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Lucian D. Booth, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va. (June 23, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C.; Capt. Solomon Avery, Jr., C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco June 15, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. August Meny, 158th Co., C.A.C., for the position of ordnance sergeant. (June 11, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., June 16, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Joseph E. Kainey, 108th Co., C.A.C., for the position of ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Morris K. Barnell, Capt. Harry W. Newton, and 1st Lieut. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C. (June 11, D. Cal.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. John Kinzie, U.S.A., retired, will proceed to Port Worden, Wash., for the purpose of witnessing the service target practice in that district beginning June 22, 1908. (June 18, W.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to the camps of instruction at the places designated after their respective names and report in person to the commanding general thereof for duty during the continuance of the camps: Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., Fort Riley, Kas. (June 22, W.D.)

The following officers on duty at the Army War College in Washington will proceed at the proper time to the camps of instruction at the places designated after their respective names and report in person to the commanding general thereof for duty during the continuance of the camps: Major Hool S. Bishop, 5th Cav., Atascadero Ranch, Cal.; Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., American Lake, Wash.; Capt. William J. Snow, 6th Field Art., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (June 22, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser from the 21st Inf. to the 18th Inf.; Major Almon L. Farmer from the 16th Inf. to the 21st Inf. Major Leonhaeuser will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a battalion and station and will join the station to which assigned. Major Farmer will be assigned to a battalion by his regimental commander and will join the battalion to which assigned. (June 19, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier from the 14th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher from the 7th Cavalry to the 14th Cavalry. The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders. (June 23, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOR—Left Honolulu June 16 for Manila.

CROOK—Left San Francisco June 20 for Skagway.

INGALLS—Left Honolulu June 2 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Newport News June 26.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Left Nagasaki June 22 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 25.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—At San Francisco. Sails for Manila July 6.

Fort Hamilton, with a part of the 47th Regiment, under Col. H. C. Barthman, as an Infantry support, while the 9th Coast Defense Regiment, under Col. William F. Morris, manned the guns at Fort Wadsworth, with a portion of the 47th Infantry as a support.

The 13th Coast Defense Regiment, under Col. David E. Austin, having been organized as such for some years, was naturally the most proficient in its line, and it also has the advantage of equipment in its armory for Artillery instruction which the other two coast defense regiments have not. In some respects, however, the tour of duty was somewhat disappointing to the officers and men, because they were not afforded any opportunity of firing at moving targets as they were at Plum Island several years ago, and in which they demonstrated excellent marksmanship. The many vessels going in and out of the Narrows made it extremely risky to allow firing at moving targets, and this was why the practice was not held. At Plum Island also there was not the crowd of visitors that there was at Fort Hamilton, and which in some respects interfered with the work in hand. The men fired the guns under their own officers, and performed all the details of the exercises in the most intelligent and praiseworthy manner, and carried out all orders to the letter. The officers all have words of praise for the assistance rendered by Lieut. Col. H. H. Ludlow, the post commander, and other officers of the Regular Army and the courtesy they experienced during the excercises.

Over at Fort Wadsworth the 9th Regiment was initiated in its work as a coast defense organization, and made a most excellent record in discipline and attention to duty. The unfortunate accident at Battery Mills, in which two men lost their lives by a "flare back," was the only thing which marred the week of instruction.

With this terrible accident in mind, it would seem to be a wise plan were all post commanders to detail an experienced Regular soldier to swab out the gun, when the National Guardsmen are engaged in actual firing, especially when black powder is used. Some post commanders take the precaution to detail experienced soldiers for this important work, but others do not. In the case of the 9th Regiment, inexperienced in the handling of explosives, the swabbing out of the piece by a Regular would probably have prevented the accident. In case the National Guardsman is allowed to swab the piece, an experienced Regular should in every case be present to see that it is done properly. No matter how willing or enthusiastic National Guardsmen are, they cannot be expected to master a thorough knowledge of explosives in a week's instruction.

The 71st Regiment made a particularly fine record in the Eastern Artillery District as an Infantry support, and demonstrated the advantage of having a thoroughly drilled and disciplined organization for such work. Any command not having these necessary attributes would be practically useless for such work. Too much praise cannot be accorded the 71st for its intelligent and business-like work.

Colonel Bates says: "I consider the week's work of the regiment as an Infantry support in the exercises the most profitable it ever had. The problems arranged by Colonel Whistler were most interesting and valuable, and the benefits derived from them by officers and men of the 71st cannot be overestimated. I also desire to acknowledge the great interest Colonel Whistler and all his officers took in imparting the various details of the instruction, and the great courtesy with which we were treated. It was a most progressive and delightful week."

Colonel Morris, of the 9th Coast Defense Regiment, said: "I am highly pleased with the work of my command, and the superior discipline it maintained. The interest Lieut. Col. S. E. Allen and all the Regular officers of the post took in the regiment, and their kindly treatment, is a pleasure to recall. My regiment has, of course, only been organized as an Artillery command for a few months, but it demonstrated that it can readily learn the important work it has undertaken. The tour of duty was most beneficial in every respect, and I desire the regiment, if possible, to be detailed to the same post again, and each company to the same battery."

In loading a 12-inch gun from the shell room, with a dummy charge, the work was accomplished in the remarkably quick time of 29 seconds, by men of the 9th.

The work of the 47th Regiment as an Infantry support is also highly praised, and under Colonel Barthman the regiment has greatly improved. The work of the regiment was prosecuted in a very intelligent manner, and the command made an excellent record. Col. Barthman said of the tour of his command: "I can say for all my officers and men that the regiment thoroughly enjoyed the week's instruction at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and much prefer it to the camp at Peekskill. The instruction imparted to us was of the most practical and beneficial sort and simulated actual warfare. The association of officers and men with trained professional soldiers was also very beneficial, and the week's duty was, I make no hesitation in saying, the best we ever had. The officers at the forts were most courteous and painstaking in imparting instruction, and the War Department took pains to guard the comfort and health of the men. The state also supplied us with Gold Medal cots for each man, and mosquito bars. The discipline of the regiment was excellent, and we are all highly pleased at our experience."

The work of the 8th Coast Defense Regiment at Forts Totten and Schuyler was highly satisfactory to the Regular officers. It was the second tour of duty of the regiment at the above posts, and the elements of the drills were naturally easier to learn. Such good progress was made that during the battle exercises on June 18 and 19 the men of the 8th were at the guns, with their own officers in command, each in his proper place. Colonel Austin was battle commander, Major Wilson was fire commander, adjutants as communication commanders, and the ordnance officers in charge of searchlights. During the actual firing, owing to the liability of flare backs when black powder is used, an experienced Regular was wisely detailed to look after the proper sponging of the piece. The courtesy and discipline of the men, due largely to the example set by the Regulars, and to last year's experience, were splendid.

Colonel Austin, in speaking of the tour of his command, says: "We met with the greatest courtesy from the Regular officers and the men fraternized with the Regular soldiers to their manifest benefit. The health of the command was perfect. The officers and men learned rapidly under the able instruction of the Regular officers, although many had never visited an Artillery post before. As last year, there were no accidents during these maneuvers. The command was divided; five companies and regimental headquarters at Totten and three companies under command of Major Wilson at Schuyler. The whole command was particularly commended by Colonel Whistler for their excellent and intelligent work and soldierly conduct. To sum up, it was a most satisfactory and instructive tour of duty."

Some additional notes will be found under Fort Totten correspondence.

PINE CAMP.

Pine Camp, Jefferson County, N.Y., June 19, 1908.

The first week of the Camp of Instruction has passed off according to schedule. The first few days of the week were given up to morning and afternoon drill for both the Regulars and militia. Owing to the state law governing annual encampments, the Massachusetts troops broke camp on Saturday evening, the 20th, the legal limit of their stay, and returned to their home station.

On Thursday evening, June 18, there was a problem in advance guard action. The two forces were divided into a Blue and Brown Army, with Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., commanding the Blues, and Brig. Gen. E. P. Clark, M.V.M., commanding the Brown forces. The Blue forces consisted of the 12th U.S. Inf., 1st Battalion, 5th U.S. Inf., 8th M.V.M., 23d N.G.N.Y., Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., Troop B, N.G.N.Y., and Troop D, N.G.N.Y., and Battery D, 3d U.S. Field Art., and Ambulance Section, 6th U.S. Field Art. Gen. E. P. Clark's army, Massachusetts V.M., comprised the 25th U.S. Infantry, 2d M.V.M., 6th M.V.M., 1st Squadron, 11th U.S. Cav., 2d Squadron, 15th U.S. Cav., Squadron C, N.G.N.Y., 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., and Ambulance Section, 7th U.S. Field Hospital.

The two armies left camp at four p.m. on the afternoon of the 18th and bivouacked for the night at a distance of about eight miles from Pine Camp. The problem was one of advance guard action, and the two forces fought for the possession of a bridge crossing the Black River at Great Bend. For a time the Brown forces seemed to have won the situation, but owing to delay in the arrival of their main force the bridge was held by the Blues, and they were undoubtedly entitled to the decision by the umpires. The 12th Infantry did especially fine work on the firing line, as careful observation it was noted that their sights were all properly adjusted on the firing line, their commands promptly and correctly obeyed, and while all did well they were exceptionally well drilled. Battery D, 3d Field Art., did effective work also, and the militia came in for its share of praise. Blank ammunition was used by all troops, which added to the realism and zest of the maneuvers, and stimulated the greatest imaginable interest and enthusiasm among all who participated in the early morning battle. General Grant, accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.D.C., was on the firing line, and General Grant keenly watched every movement of the opposing forces.

On Saturday, June 20, His Excellency the Governor of New York visited the camp, and was met at Watertown by General Grant's Studebaker car and brought to Pine Camp, where he was saluted by the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y. Later the Governor witnessed a drill by the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and saw in the afternoon the 1st Battery fire Service shots. Battery D, 3d F.A., also held Service target practice on the morning of the 20th and on Monday the 22d, a suitable range having been located on the plains. The Artillery is in command of Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st F.A., U.S. Army.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, was a visitor on Saturday evening and spent Sunday in camp as a guest of General Grant. He made an inspection of the camp and seemed pleased with the arrangements and much interested in the working of maneuver problems. Saturday afternoon the enlisted men had their first holiday, and ball games both at the camp and at Deferiet, a small adjacent town, were the features of the afternoon off.

In the morning of Saturday, the 20th, the following officers, under Major J. T. Dickman, 13th Cav., took part in a tactical ride: Major James S. Mallory, 12th Inf.; Capt. H. O. Williams, 5th Inf.; Capt. T. C. Jenks, 24th Inf.; Capt. William G. Cochran, 24th Inf.; Capt. C. R. Jones, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. G. Heston, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. V. M. Elmore, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. E. W. MacKinlay, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry S. Berry, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. W. S. Greacen.

Among the new arrivals at the camp are Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., A.D.C. to General Wood, and 1st Lieut. E. S. Stover, 23d Inf., appointed umpires.

The 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., the 1st Battery, Squadrions A and C, and Troops B and D, N.G.N.Y., left on the 24th for New York, having completed their ten days' tour of duty at the camp. Battery E, 3d Field Art., arrived on the night of the 22d.

Notwithstanding the storm and constant dust and sand, the office and paper work of the camp has progressed without a hitch, and Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.D.C., the Adjutant General, is to be congratulated. Colonel Glenn, the Chief Umpire, with Lieut. Col. Langford, Captain Johnston, and a dozen of assistants are kept busy day and night working on programs and problems and solutions of the latter.

Admiral Goodrich, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Bricker, U.S. Navy, visited the camp on the 22d and was the guest of General Grant.

The only serious drawback so far has been the poor mail service. Mail for the camp should be plainly addressed to Pine Camp, Jefferson County, N.Y. Most of it is addressed to Pine Plains, which is in Dutchess county, while letters and parcels have been found at Deferiet, Carthage, and other small towns within a radius of twenty-five miles. Things are improving in this direction slowly, but there must be an enormous quantity of both first and second class matter that has gone astray and is scattered all over northern New York.

The following is the complete staff of General Grant: Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., A.D.C. A.G.; Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General's Department, I.G.; Major Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., A.I.G.; Major Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M. Dept., Chief Q.M.; Capt. Francis J. Koester, S.D., Chief Comsy.; Col. Charles B. Byrne, M.C., Chief Surg.; Major Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., Sanitary Inspector; Major George T. Holloway, P.D., Chief Paymr.; Lieut. Col. William C. Langford, Engr. Corps, Engineer Officer; Major George Montgomery, O.D., Chief Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., Chief Umpire; Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.D.C., Assistant to Chief Umpire; Major James P. Jersey, Engr. Corps, Provost Marshal.

The following list of umpires was announced on June 18: Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., Chief Umpire; Lieut. Col. W. C. Langford, Corps of Engrs., Assistant to Chief Umpire; Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.D.C., Assistant to Chief Umpire; majors George Montgomery, O.D., Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., G. H. Paine, 29th Inf., M. L. McGrew, 11th Inf., F. W. Lewis, 29th Inf., R. F. Walton, 6th Inf., C. A. Trott, 5th Inf., and G. L. Townsend, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. F. Bell, C.E., and 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d F.A.

The following assignments of Medical officers and Hospital Corps men are announced: Major Charles E. Woodruff, Sanitary Inspector, and William P. Kendall, commanding officer, Field Hospital; Capt. John A. Clark, duty with Chief Surgeon; Robert H. Pierson, with Cavalry Camp; George P. Peet, with 24th Infantry, and Frank W. Weed, M.C., with Field Hospital; Contr. Surgs., Fred M. Barney, U.S.A., with Artillery; Henry R. Weston, U.S.A., with Engineers; George T. Tyler, U.S.A., with 12th Infantry, and Daniel P. Card, U.S.A., with Field Hospital; Co. C, Hospital Corps, to Field Hospital; Sgt. 1st Class C. Young, Hospital Corps, to duty with Chief Surgeon; Sgt. 1st Class William H. Williamson, Hospital Corps, to duty with Sanitary Inspector. Troop A, 11th Cav., is designated as headquarters guard.

Lectures and special instruction have been delivered as follows: Major J. S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf., and Capt. J. T. Haines, 11th U.S. Cav., on "Method of Instruction and General Principles of Advance, Rear and Flank Guard"; instruction by Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., on "Map Maneuvers"; lecture by Major C. E. Woodruff, M.C., on "Evolution of Camp Sanitation"; lecture by Capt. F. J. Koester, U.S.A., on "Use and Preparation of the Ration"; lecture by 1st Lieut. W. W. Winters, 13th U.S. Cav., on "Orders for Advance, Rear and Flank Guards"; lecture by Col. A. P. Hatfield, 13th U.S. Cav., on "Cavalry in Warfare Under Existing Conditions"; lecture by Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., on "Night Operations and Night Attacks"; lecture by Major C. L. Beckerts, 5th U.S. Inf., and Capt. F. L. Phillips, 13th U.S. Cav., on "Method and General Principles of Outposts and Reconnaissance"; lecture by Capt. T. N. Horn, 3d U.S. F.A., on "Field Artillery; Present Methods and Lessons in Regard to it Taught by the Russo-Japanese War"; lecture by Major J. B. McDonald, 15th U.S. Cav., on

"The 'Cavalry Screen' and 'Raids'"; lecture by Capt. W. F. Walton, 6th Inf., on "Orders for Outposts and Reconnaissance."

Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., assisted by Capt. George E. Thorne, 1st Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. H. Winters, 13th U.S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th U.S. Inf., instruction in "Map Maneuvers."

The Field Hospital had daily instruction in the loaded litter, handling of patient and litter transportation of wounded, etc., and all medical officers of the camp and all enlisted men of the Hospital Corps serving with the various organizations in the encampment who can be spared report at the Field Hospital at the designated hours.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 24, 1908.

In preparing themselves for the period of hostilities, June 17, 18 and 19, the militia commenced their work Monday, June 15, in accordance with the program published by Col. G. N. Whistler, C.A.C., commanding the Eastern Artillery District of New York.

The National Guard troops were first introduced to the fortifications and the Artillery system was thoroughly explained to them; later they witnessed the Regulars drill at the guns and then were required to do so themselves assisted by the Regular troops and instructed in the elementary drill.

The Infantry reserves, consisting of the 71st Regiment, National Guard, New York, in the meantime were instructed by Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th Field Art., in the picket and outpost duties, water front and land defense.

Both militia organizations had evening parades every day during the week, and on Wednesday evening these organizations passed in review before the regular Fort Totten command, Colonel Whistler and the second in command, Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., reviewing the militia. This parade was witnessed by a large crowd of civilians, of whom a great number visited this post during the week of the joint exercises, thanks to the excellent weather we were enjoying during that time.

It must be said that, although the National Guard troops made a very fine and businesslike appearance in their Service uniforms while at parade, our Regular command soon manifested their thorough training after a very few commands in the manual of arms, and their smart and snappy appearance showed that the wearing of the uniform was a matter to be understood. This latter fact must have come to the notice of every trained observer during the presence of the militia at this post.

The first simulated naval attack took place on the night of Wednesday, June 17. The U.S. Army mine planter General Henry J. Hunt would go out as far as Hempstead Bay, turn around and in the darkness of the night, with all her lights extinguished would return, trying to re-enter the harbor without being picked up by any of the five searchlights constantly illuminating the harbor. During these phases the planter represented generally three battleships, three armored cruisers, two protected cruisers and four torpedo-boats. As soon as the fleet was reported as being discovered, the district commander would order the change of reliefs allowing the militia to take full control of the battle command.

On the first night of these simulated attacks the fleet was picked up by searchlight at Fort Totten about 11,000 yards out, on the second and last nights the Schuyler lights covered the fleet about 7,000 yards out. The planter had one six-pounder on board and an 18-inch searchlight. The vessel was maneuvered and searchlight and gun used in such a manner as to represent naval tactics as nearly as possible.

The 8th Regiment constituted the second relief at the range finding stations, and at the guns during the period of hostilities, with Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding the 8th Regiment, C.A.C., as battle commander, Capt. Eben F. Acker, adjut., 8th Regt., as communication officer, and Capt. Harry W. Badenhausen, ordnance officer, 8th Regt., as searchlight officer in the battle commander's station.

The 54th and 135th (Miss.) Companies, C.A.C., in command of Capt. C. C. Carter, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., acted as landing parties and in small boats and launches harassed the Infantry supports constituted by the 71st Regiment. These repeated and exhausting efforts by the attacking parties to make a landing kept the militia supports busy, whereby they gained much valuable information in that line of duty. At 10:31 p.m. on Friday, June 19, the post flag, which had not been lowered for three days, was taken down and the war was won and terminated.

The district commander complimented Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regt., and Col. Elmore F. Austin, 8th Regt., C.A.C., N.G.N.Y., upon the excellent work performed by the officers and men of their respective regiments, and at 8:30 a.m., June 20, the National Guard troops broke their camps and departed for their respective rendezvous in New York city.

The following are the militia officers who participated in the joint exercises at Fort Totten, N.Y.:

8th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard, N.Y. Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding; Capts. Eben E. Acker, adjutant; Charles E. Taller, Q.M.; Harry W. Badenhausen, ordnance officer; Harrie Davis, commissary, and Clinton Stevens, asst. surg.

Capt. Alexander M. Brewer, 25th Co.; 1st Lieut. LeRoy C. Bellows (1st lieut., 14th Regt., assigned); 2d Lieut. Mathew J. A. Wilson (2d lieut., 14th Regt., assigned).

Capt. Joseph Cipolla, 26th Co.; 1st Lieut. William E. Hoyer, 26th Co.

Capt. Frank O. Sauvan, 27th Co.; 1st Lieut. Abraham L. McKenzie, 27th Co.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Stolpa, 27th Co.

Capt. William D. Spear, 28th Co.; 1st Lieut. Christopher L. Levien (1st lieut., 22d Regt., assigned); 2d Lieut. Louis H. Grief (1st lieut., 22d Regt., assigned as 2d lieut.)

Second Lieut. Charles F. Nugent, 30th Co.; 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Martin (2d lieut., 14th Regt., assigned).

71st Regiment, National Guard, N.Y. Col. William G. Bates, Lieut. Col. James Hollis Wells, Major William H. Linson, 1st Battalion; Major William S. Beekman, 3d Battalion; Capt. Carleton Greene, adjutant; 1st Lieut. George Perrine, adjutant, 3d Battalion; Capt. William R. Fern, Q.M.; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Canterbury, Q.M.; 1st Battalion; 2d Lieut. Paul de la Chesnaye, Q.M., 1st Battalion; Capt. George Wood Corwin, Ord. Dept., I.S.A.P.; Capt. Clarence F. True, commissary; Major William A. Downes, Med. Dep., surg.; Capt. Arthur R. Addy, Med. Dept., asst. surg.; Chaplain Edgar Tilton, Jr., D.D.

Capt. J. Wesley Lyon, Co. B; 1st Lieut. Harry Merv, Co. B; 2d Lieut. A. E. Downes, Co. B; Capt. John F. Jenkins, Co. C; 1st Lieut. W. A. H. Ely, Co. C; 2d Lieut. A. C. Robertson, Co. C; Capt. Edward J. Flack, Co. D; Capt. Robert Byars, Co. E; 1st Lieut. Burton G. Wager, Co. E; 2d Lieut. James Orr Kyle, Co. E; Capt. Henry Maslin, Co. G; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Davidson, Co. G; 2d Lieut. Martin L. Mackey, Co. G; Capt. Arthur E. Wells, Co. H; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Vogel, Co. H; Capt. Robert E. Hean, Co. I; 1st Lieut. Howard Hopkins, Co. I.

Officers of the Regular Army assigned to duty as instructors: Major Timothy D. Keleher, paymr.; Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th Field Art.

Great praise is due our band, the 12th Band, Coast Art. Corps, in command of Capt. H. H. Sheen, C.A.C., post and district adjutant, and under the leadership of Chief Musician Carl Knudson, C.A.C. It has been a week of ardent work to them, two guard mountings in the forenoon and two parades in the evening for every day during the militia week; the quality of music furnished by the band during that time and their soldierly deportment was commented upon many times and especially appreciated by the district commander and the respective militia regimental commanders. On Monday, June 22, the Regular command entered upon their camp tour in compliance with General Orders No. 105, War Dept., 1907.

Mrs. Arthur Murray and daughter, Miss Carrie Murray, are visiting at the post, and during their stay occupying the quarters recently vacated by Major Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., who left this post on the 23d instant for the Canal Zone. Miss Frances McCullough, of New York city, is making a short visit at Capt. and Mrs. Elmer J. Wallace's, C.A.C.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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The seizure in New York of ten thousand rounds of ammunition destined for Havana is taken by students of the habits and customs of the tropical revolutionists to mean that a plot is being hatched in Cuba to make trouble for the government, and that it will come to a head about the time the last American soldier quits the island in February next, the limit set by Washington for the withdrawal of our military forces from the republic; that is, if he does quit. There is some difference of opinion among these students, however, as to whether the plot is intended to set up a counter-government or to force a continuance of the American military guard. To the planters, manufacturers and business men, who have millions of capital invested in the island, which would

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be endangered, if not largely destroyed, by internecine warfare, is ascribed the scheme to use the fear of revolution to prevent the departure of our soldiers. It is even said that the conspirators are so desirous of avoiding unnecessary expense for Uncle Sam that they will "spring" the revolution when our troops get no farther than Tampa, whence they can be sent back with little cost. It is not as yet clear whether this "business plot" is being engineered independently of the old-time revolutionists, whose love for trouble is as natural as their aversion to work, or whether they are being coddled into co-operation with the hope that the absence of the American soldier will open the way to a new government.

The decision reported June 13 of the court-martial in the case of an officer in the Philippines who was acquitted of the charge of drunkenness "on duty in violation of the 38th Article of War," is of special interest. It was pleaded that "the presence of a company commander at a payment of troops is not obligatory, is not a duty by detail or of routine which he is personally compelled to discharge unless relieved thereof by authority of the commanding officer. He is at liberty without reference to any higher authority to delegate such duty to a subordinate or to any officer who may see fit to witness the payment. The witnessing of a payment is therefore a duty of relatively minor importance, while a finding of guilty under Article 38 makes mandatory one of the severest punishments known to the military code, one out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense of drunkenness connected under any possible circumstances with the payment of troops." There was no attempt to deny the offense of drunkenness, but on this plea the court-martial acquitted the accused.

The Springfield Republican asks: "If an Army officer is threatened with a court-martial and he resigns rather than be forced into retirement under a cloud of dishonor, or suffer humiliating punishment, is any official record kept of the threat?" It would certainly be very much out of course to find such a "threat" on record. A pledge, if given, would be a matter of honor between two officers, and the superior would not seek to humiliate his subordinate by making it public, unless it should be found necessary to court-martial him for violating his pledge of honor. If the resignation was sent in as promised nothing would appear upon the record to show for what cause it was offered.

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ADMINISTRATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Although no war occurred in his two terms, the administration of the high office of President by Grover Cleveland, who died on June 24, had as large an influence on the American Navy as that of any other of our Presidents. From his first term will be dated the birth of the new Navy, which has given to this nation its present high rank among the sea powers of the world. There is a certain poetic timeliness in the death of Mr. Cleveland at the moment when the sixteen powerful representatives of the Navy to which he gave initial impetus should be holding the attention of the world in their stately voyage around the globe.

That glittering nucleus, affectionately known as the "White Squadron," around which swiftly grew up the larger Navy, had its inception in the foresight of Mr. Cleveland and the energy and ability of his Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney. Previously it had been impossible to induce Congress to appropriate money for the direct building of warships. The best that those interested in a Navy could obtain was an appropriation for the repairing of ships. By straining a point this money was used to give us what might pass for new ships. An old vessel would be "repaired" from the keel up. Secretary of the Navy Chandler saw that this policy of indirection only put off the real building of a navy and he brought about the passage of a law, prohibiting the expenditure of more than one-third of her original cost upon any ship's repairs. By this law his successor was compelled to build ships entirely new. Mr. Whitney met this problem boldly. He sent to Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., then our naval attaché in London, to obtain the best models for ships, and the beginnings of the new Navy were made along the lines of British constructional methods. President Cleveland stood behind his Secretary in all his efforts to enlarge the Navy and lived long enough to see his policy triumphantly vindicated, not only in the Navy's work in battle, but in the development of American ideas of naval architecture and in the growth of great government plants for the construction of warships.

It was perhaps less a lack of patriotic appreciation of the value of a great Navy on the part of the people than pre-occupation with the problems growing out of the Civil War that gave to Mr. Cleveland's first administration the opportunity to lay the foundation of our present splendid naval establishment. Moreover our international trade, interrupted by the destructive war between the states, only began to claim world markets in the early eighties and to direct the attention of the country to the necessity of providing adequate means of guarding our interests on the farthest shores. Mr. Cleveland met the situation in the proper spirit and launched the new Navy with an enthusiasm behind it that has been steadily maintained.

Mr. Cleveland's message in December, 1895, warning Great Britain to keep hands off in Venezuela was more important as emphasizing the recklessness with which a pure civilian will dally with war than in the results immediately flowing from this proclamation. It is doubtful whether any soldier President we have had, if placed in the same situation, would have taken the chances Mr. Cleveland did. A soldier takes no position in public life without carefully calculating the chances involved if he is compelled to "make good." One may question whether General Grant, in his first administration with his Army of the best trained soldiers in the world, would have issued so truculent a note to Great Britain as the message of Mr. Cleveland. To him who has heard the cannon roar, there is a sweet and peculiar charm in gaudy diplomacy. Mr. Cleveland had the natural limitations of the civilian in weighing the importance of this act, which was in such marked contrast to his action in the case of the Hawaiian Islands. Since no evil resulted from his message on Venezuela and the years that have passed have seen a closer drawing together of the South American republics and their great Northern sister, Mr. Cleveland probably never regretted his stern attitude toward Great Britain and his bold reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine.

It may be that the efforts of Mr. Cleveland's minister to the Court of St. James, former Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, to bring about a better understanding between the two countries, had much to do with keeping the statesmen of Downing street calm in the midst of that furious tail-twisting of the British lion. This is one phase of that controversy that may have not been taken sufficiently into consideration. No public man was more ridiculed by certain papers and political agitators than was Minister Bayard for suggesting in nearly all his speeches in England the advantage of closer relations of amity and concord between the two great English-speaking nations. He was our first minister to England to act as the apostle of good-will. Since then we have seen how well Mr. Bayard behaved and with what wise

statesmanship Mr. Cleveland continued him at so important a post. The Irish question was then a burning issue in English politics and Mr. Cleveland showed the sternness of his character in refusing to heed the denunciation leveled at the minister who dared to suggest that the future paths of the two nations will lie close together.

What his wide-visioned minister sought to establish internationally, Mr. Cleveland was none the less eager to promote in the relations of the North and South. With his customary directness he took a step that defeated the very purpose he had in mind. He ordered the giving back to the Southern states of the battleflags taken from them by Northern troops. This act caused a burst of resentment that had for one of its chief spokesmen Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, now United States Senator. But Mr. Cleveland lived to see his idea carried out with only expressions of approval from the soldiers of the North.

Mr. Cleveland was more fortunate than some Presidents in thus seeing after retiring to private life some of the most bitterly condemned policies carried into successful and happy operation. In a few days the national convention of Mr. Cleveland's party will be held in Denver. Those who will shape the platform of that party and its relation to our military establishment can not do better than to take Mr. Cleveland's broad attitude toward the Navy of quarter of a century ago as a political inspiration now.

AN ARMY IN BUCKRAM.

General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, inspected the joint maneuver camp at Pine Plains during the past week, and on his return to Washington expressed the highest satisfaction with all that he saw. He says that the site is one of the most healthful and suitable that could be found. There are no flies, no mosquitoes, and the water is of the very best. There were while General Oliver was there over seven thousand men in camp. The number has now been diminished by the return to their homes of the Massachusetts brigade of over four thousand men. Next week the militia of New Hampshire and New York and one or two other states will join the organizations already there and again the number will be increased to the neighborhood of eight thousand men.

One of the annoying incidents of General Oliver's visit to Pine Plains was the unauthorized publication of remarks made by him in private as to the plan for building up a mobile army of Regulars and Militia. A large part of what he was represented as saying he did not say. And what he did say was that a plan was under headway, as he had stated in an address at the National Guard convention in Boston and before the Military Service Institution at Governors Island. This plan is one that has been fully described in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* and the daily press and applies to the idea of creating a force of 250,000 available men for immediate use in the outbreak of a war. The plan is one that has been growing for years and is the pet theory of no official nor the special invention of any one man, but a practical composite movement suggested and developed by the military necessities of the country.

The question of the feasibility of the plan is open to discussion. The geographical distribution of the Army, the number of state troops, and the home and business obligations of the militiamen are three large factors in the calculations. On Oct. 15, 1907, according to the Adjutant General's report, 1907, War Department, the Army was thus distributed: In the United States, 36,485; in the Philippines, 13,584, and in Cuba, 4,713; out of a total strength of 62,398. Only a little more than half of the Army was at home. Allowing for the "slight increase" of the Army till the home force amounted to fifty thousand, that would leave to the states the necessity of furnishing two hundred thousand men. As the total strength of the organized militia of the United States in 1907 was only 105,213, the total would be about 150,000, taking for granted that all the militiamen will turn out for service. As a matter of fact for such difficult and long service as would be required in these larger camps, it is doubtful whether more than sixty per cent. of the men could be got out. Deducting this number of stay-at-homes the total of the proposed army falls to a little more than a hundred thousand men.

In his gold medal prize essay on "The Military Needs of the United States and the Best Provisions for Meeting Them," in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for May-June, 1908, Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, of the 28th U.S. Inf., excludes the militia entirely from the first line of defense. Promising that "we shall be thrown into a costly and humiliating defense unless we have in addition to adequate coast defense troops and the forces so distantly or unfavorably stationed as to be unavailable, at least 250,000 first class troops prepared for immediate mobilization," Captain Bjornstad then says: "We have so many evidences of the limitations of our militia system and we have such compelling proof of the increasing tendency toward particularity and thoroughness of preparation in all armies that we cannot, under the most favorable conditions conceivable, grant to the militia a place in this small first line. We are blind to the incalculable power of training, organization and true preparedness if we concede that it can be anything other or less than the war strength of the Regular Army."

The opinion of this distinguished essayist as to the necessity of 250,000 non-militiamen being available is not shared by those who would double the organized militia strength of the country. The statistician will at once ask, why, if there is to be a doubling, it does not include

the Army first, the militia coming in as a reserve? When it comes to a matter of estimating the results to be achieved and the proportional cost, again the statistician will be able to show that the country would save money by doubling the Regular Army's strength and using the militia at its present strength. Better spend much and win than spend little and lose. This is a good motto for those to bear in mind who are giving sincere thought and conscientious study to plans for adding to the military strength of the nation. The task of transforming a militiaman into a Regular is not easy. Yielding to the temptation to be epigrammatic, one may say that the way to make a Regular out of a militiaman is to make him a Regular.

General Oliver is quoted as saying: "Until the passage of the Dick law and subsequent legislation the President had practically no power over the militia, but as the result of this legislation there is no longer such a thing as militia." The purpose of the amended militia bill is not to increase the authority of the President over the militia, which was already ample, but, as General Oliver shows, to make it more practical by putting the militia in a position to act promptly and efficiently in response to the exercise of that authority when the emergency requires. It was already settled that the President could call out the militia by requisition upon or orders to the state executive, or by orders direct to any subordinate officer of militia (Story on the Constitution) and in the case of *Martin v. Mott*, the Supreme Court language declared that the authority to decide when the exigency arises calling for the service of the militia rests wholly with the President, and his decision is conclusive upon all other persons. The *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has published in a neat pamphlet the text of the Militia act of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act approved May 27, 1908. In the introduction to this pamphlet appears this statement: "The organized militia must be called into service first after the Regular Army and before the Volunteers. A call for their services can be issued at any time at the discretion of the President of the United States, and each man called must yield prompt obedience to the order if he wishes to escape trial by a court-martial authorized to punish him as it sees fit. The militia are, in short, subject to be ordered at any time into the Service of the United States as a reinforcement of the Regular Army, and subject to the same regulations and the same penalties for a dereliction in duty as the Regulars."

The graduating exercises at the Army School of the Line will take place Tuesday, June 30, beginning at 10:30 a.m. It was the intention of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell to go to Fort Leavenworth to attend these most interesting ceremonies, but owing to the pressure of public business incident to the retirement of Secretary Taft from the War Department and the incoming of the new Secretary, Luke E. Wright, former Governor General of the Philippines, General Bell will remain at his desk. Major Gen. W. P. Duval, Assistant Chief of Staff, with Capt. M. F. Davis, aide to General Bell, will go to Leavenworth and represent the General Staff at the exercises. Captain Davis is heart and soul interested in the School of the Line, having acted for several years past as Secretary of the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth. There will be seventy-eight graduates in this year's class, of which number twenty-four are from the Army Staff college, fifteen from the Army Signal School and thirty-nine from the Army School of the Line. The new class has been designated and will report for duty in connection with the work of the coming year, Aug. 15. We published last week the standing of the graduating class "in the order of standing in strategy," as that is the order in which the names were received from Washington. It should not be inferred, however, that this standing gives an indication of the graduation standing, which will be determined next week when the examinations are completed. The whole course amounts to one thousand points, and of these "strategy," as we called it, is credited with only sixty points. On the day of graduation the announcement will be made of the honor men of the class. All other names will appear alphabetically. That there is close competition and a keen rivalry for honors is shown by a protest we have received against the possible inferences to be drawn from our article last week giving the names of the graduating class.

The appointment of Hon. Luke E. Wright, late Governor of the Philippines, to the office of Secretary of War in succession to Mr. Taft places in that high post a former officer of the Confederate service. It is in his connection with the Lost Cause that the greatest significance of his selection lies. That one who once bore arms against the United States should in his latter days come to exercise such authority over the soldiers of the nation is a sign that, although republics may often justify the sneer that they are ungrateful, they no less prove that they can forgive and forget. This indication that sectional bitterness is a thing of the past is an outgrowth of our acquisition of the Philippine Islands and the maintenance of our authority there. In aiding the accomplishment of this work, Governor Wright was necessarily brought into close touch with the Army and with the largest problem we have to meet outside our immediate borders. To the President, in making the appointment, is ascribed a wish "to recognize in an emphatic way that there is no longer any dividing line between North and South." It is fortunate that in fulfilling this desire he was able to find a man so well qualified by nat-

ural ability, by training and by recent experience as Governor Wright to understand the needs of the Army. On the eve of a national political campaign, this choice of a former Confederate ought to remove the last trace, if there is one left, of sectionalism from the coming canvass. With one former Governor of the Philippines nominated for President and another made Secretary of War, the Islands, as "the training ground of statesmen," may yet come to vie with Virginia, "the mother of Presidents." That the Army has had large questions to decide and mighty issues to meet in the Philippines may be read in the elevation into figures of national importance of civilians who have had a share in overcoming the difficulties presented by our colonial government beyond the seas.

The State Department was advised on June 23 that the United States gunboat Marietta had sailed from Porto Cabello June 23 for La Guayra. Jacob Sleeper, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, and the attachés were taken on board there and conveyed to Willemstad, whence they will sail for home by regular steamer. The departure of Secretary Sleeper, who had been acting as chargé d'affaires since the withdrawal from the Venezuelan capital of Minister Russell and Lieutenant Francis A. Ruggles, the military attaché, leaves the United States without diplomatic representation in President Castro's republic. The interests of the United States have been placed in the hands of the Brazilian legation. By our terminating diplomatic relations with Venezuela that country is left accountable direct to the various European powers which feel they have just grievances against it. President Castro is quoted in the *Matin de Paris*, through an interview with its Caracas correspondent, as desiring to unite Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador "in common defense against the invasion of the barbarians of Europe and North America." This "invasion" he refers thus ominously to is only a business invasion, and it is not likely his less touchy neighbors will join in any crusade likely to cut down the supply of good things from our markets.

Pensioners of the Government, about 1,000,000 in round numbers, will mail vouchers to the pension agencies in penalty envelopes, commencing with the next payment. This will mean a loss to the postal service in reduced revenues of about \$80,000 a year, and a corresponding saving to the veterans. There are four payments a year, requiring the transmission of four vouchers, or about eight cents in postage for each pensioner. This is authorized by an act passed by Congress last session, which requires the pension agents to send with each voucher which the pensioner is required to fill out and return, a "penalty envelope." As the August payments have already been sent out by most of the pension agents, the order will go into effect with the November payments.

The necessity that exists for the increase and reorganization of the Signal Corps is shown in the more than ordinarily large number of officers that during the last few days have been ordered to duty at the different maneuver camps to do duty with the Signal Corps. These officers come from the line and are for the most part graduates of the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, and capable of taking up the signal work required of them at the joint maneuvers in handsome style. The work of the corps during the summer is bound to be arduous, and yet it is calculated to demonstrate the great value of its equipment and training. Every company in the corps will have to be sent to three or more camps, and all will be kept on the jump all summer until the maneuvers are over. But for the temporary detail of sixteen or more officers from the line to the corps for the period of the maneuvers all this important work would need to have been omitted from the maneuver programs.

It has been decided that oil-burning engines shall be installed in the ten new torpedo-boat destroyers and specimens are now being prepared. The destroyers will be of 700 tons displacement and will have a contract speed of twenty-eight knots. They will cost not more than \$800,000 apiece and will be built by contract, but not more than three will be constructed by one company. The destroyers will be 289 feet long, 26 feet beam and eight feet draught. They have been designed for seaworthiness, large steaming radius and a reasonably high speed under usual weather conditions. Five such destroyers equipped with turbine engines are now being built for the Navy.

It is expected in Army circles that the appointment of Chief Engineer will be made early next week. Those in position to have latest information insist that President Roosevelt will name Col. William L. Marshall, who does not particularly want the place. Thus it will be left to Mr. Taft, if elected President, to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Leach on the retirement of Colonel Marshall.

The unavoidable delay in the examination of a second lieutenant of Infantry within about ten files of the top of the list has put a good sized block in the path of a number of fine young men who are looking anxiously for their approaching "step."

Three hundred and fifty men, who were furloughed from the Washington Navy Yard several months ago, have received notice of discharge, to take effect July 1.

DEATH OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, died in his home at Princeton, N.J., on June 24, 1908, at the age of seventy-one years. For many years he had been a victim of severe gastric attacks and a sufferer from rheumatic gout, ailments which induced the attack of heart weakness to which he succumbed. Mr. Cleveland was the only Democrat to hold the office of President since James Buchanan and was the only President in our history to be elected the second time after being once defeated. The date of his birth in Caldwell, New Jersey, was March 15, 1837. He was made district attorney of Erie County (Buffalo), N.Y., in 1863; was elected sheriff in 1871, mayor of Buffalo in 1881, governor of New York in 1882 and President of the United States in 1884. Defeated by Benjamin Harrison in 1888, he was re-elected President in 1892. Mr. Cleveland's marriage to the beautiful Frances Folsom in June, 1886, was an event of national importance, as the ceremony took place at the White House. Their second child was born in the executive mansion in 1893. Four children and Mrs. Cleveland survive.

The following is the proclamation on Mr. Cleveland's death issued by the President:

By the President of the United States A Proclamation.
The White House, June 24, 1908.

To the People of the United States:

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and again from 1893 to 1897, died at forty o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N.J. In his death the Nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer, his chief services to his country were rendered during his long, varied and honorable career in public life. As Mayor of his city, as Governor of his state, and twice as President, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good and courage that quailed before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the Presidency, he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity and uprightness of his private life.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of thirty days; and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary of State.

The President's proclamation was issued to the Army and Navy in orders which appear under our Army and Navy heads, which give directions for the proper observance of honors due to the late ex-President.

Coincidence is remarked in the death of Mr. Cleveland on the day of the public announcement of the break in official relations between the United States and Venezuela. It was in defence of the territorial integrity of Venezuela that Grover Cleveland issued his famous message in 1895 against England. The startling bellicose nature of this message is shown by the declaration in it that "it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela. In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow." After a brief period of feverish anxiety the incident was closed by Great Britain's disavowing any intention of violating the Monroe Doctrine.

LONGEVITY FOR CADET SERVICE.

A most important decision has been made in the case of Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G.O., whose claim for longevity pay as second and first lieutenant of the 1st U.S. Cavalry was disallowed by the Auditor on the ground that there is no law or decision under which cadet service can be counted in computing longevity prior to Feb. 24, 1881. The Comptroller now holds that the claimant should be credited with service as a cadet at the Military Academy in computing his longevity pay and all decisions in conflict with this view of the law are overruled. The case affects many officers in the Service.

There has been a persistent determination among some of the officials of the Treasury Department to disregard the court interpretations of the law affecting cadet service. The Comptroller reviews at length these decisions and answers one by one the arguments against allowing cadet service in computing longevity. The cases and statutes cited are U.S. v. Watson; Secs. 15 and 28, Act of July 5, 1838; Sec. 9, Act of March 2, 1867; Sec. 24, Act of July 15, 1870; Sec. 7, Act of June 18, 1878; Act of Feb. 24, 1881; Act of June 30, 1882; 17 Op. Atty. G., 93; Morton v. U.S., and U.S. v. Morton. Reviewing these statutes and the decisions interpreting them in connection with the contrary conclusions, Hon. L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller, says:

"It would seem that the above decisions of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States, after an elaborate and exhaustive examination and discussion of the laws on the subject, should have been regarded as making substantially an end of the controversy."

"On May 8, 1889, in the case of Gen. U. S. Grant, Second Comptroller Butler held, following the above decisions of the courts, that an officer of the Army was entitled to be credited with service as a cadet at the Military Academy in computing longevity pay under the Act of July 5, 1838."

"On June 20, 1890, Second Comptroller Gilkeson overruled and set aside the decision of Second Comptroller Butler, and directed "that all claims for longevity pay under the Watson decision now pending in this office be disallowed, and that a copy of this opinion be sent to the Second Auditor, to the end that all like cases filed in his office be settled accordingly."

"On Dec. 11, 1894, in the case of David White, Assistant Comptroller Mansur decided adversely to the claimant, and said: 'I am of the opinion that the position of Comptroller Gilkeson was well taken. Any other view would reopen all old matters of account from the foundation of the government upon every new construction of law, and there would never be an end of accounting.'"

I therefore adhere to the decision made June 20, 1890, and the claim for longevity prior to June 16, 1878, depending on a credit for service as an enlisted man, and prior to Feb. 24, 1881, depending on a credit for any service other than that of a commissioned officer or as an enlisted man, will be disallowed."

"The decisions of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States upon a construction that should be placed upon an act of Congress, are not law in the sense that statutes are law, but they are the highest evidence of the meaning of the statute which is the law, and in that sense they are binding not only upon the accounting officers, but upon all other officers and persons over whom the sovereignty of the United States extends.

"The asserted doctrine that because the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 by the accounting officers prevailed for a long period of time, such construction should be persisted in notwithstanding the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court had decided that such construction was wrong and contrary to law, I do not think can be sanctioned. To do so is to perpetuate error, overthrow the law, and deny to a worthy class of men the rights which the law clearly gives to them. In other words, the Supreme Court of the United States being the ultimate tribunal to determine the meaning of statutes enacted by Congress, the accounting officers are not justified in setting up their judgment in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court in such cases upon the assumption that such decision is unreasonable, or because it is in conflict with a long standing practice of the accounting officers.

"The assertion that for a period of twenty-six years prior to the Act of Feb. 24, 1881, the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 was acquiesced in by Congress, the courts, and the officers of the Army, is, it would seem, unwarranted. The Act of Feb. 24, 1881, and June 30, 1882, enlarged the character of the service that should be reckoned in computing longevity pay, and since the decision by the Supreme Court in the Morton case, the accounting officers have credited officers with their service as cadets at the Military Academy in computing their longevity pay under the Act of 1881 and denying credit for such service under the Act of 1838, notwithstanding the Supreme Court in the Watson case decided that an officer should be credited with such service in computing his longevity pay as well under the Act of 1838 as under the Act of 1881.

"In the face of these decisions it is difficult to see how the construction placed upon the Act of 1838 has been acquiesced in by the courts. There is no statute of limitations that bars the claimant's right to recover before the accounting officers upon his claim in this case. Were it not for the bar of the statute of limitations against his right to sue in the Court of Claims and he should there sue, there can be no doubt but that under the Act of 1838 he would recover, and that being true, I do not think the accounting officers against whom the bar of the statute of limitations does not apply are justified in disallowing his claim under said act. I do not think the allowance of this claim will have the effect to 're-open all old matters of account from the foundation of the government.' It is well settled that the accounting officers are not authorized to re-open accounts settled by their predecessors except for the purpose of correcting mistakes of fact arising from errors in calculation, or upon the production of newly discovered material evidence, or for fraud. (See LaValette v. U.S., 1 Ct. Cl., 149; Jackson v. U.S., 19 Ct. Cl., 505; Waddell, executrix, v. U.S., 25 Ct. Cl., 323; Stout v. U.S., 2 Wall, 535; U.S. v. Bank of Metropolis, 15 Pet., 401; 2 Op. A.G., 464; 10 Op. A.G., 231; 12 Op. A.G., 358; 12 Op. A.G., 388; 14 Op. A.G., 276; 19 Op. A.G., 439; 6 Comp. Dec., 236; 777; 8 Comp. Dec., 715.)

"All decisions on the question here decided, heretofore rendered by the accounting officers, which are in conflict with the views herein expressed, are overruled, and the action of the Auditor in disallowing the claim in this case is reversed. The claimant will be credited with service as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point in computing his longevity increase of pay.

"The claimant's first longevity increase began July 1, 1871, and his second longevity increase July 1, 1876. He was paid during service his first longevity increase beginning July 1, 1875, and running through to the end of his service, and he was paid longevity increase on difference of increase of pay between second and first lieutenant from May 25 to June 30, 1875, amounting to \$1.

"Upon a revision of the above-described account I find a difference in favor of claimant of nine hundred thirteen dollars and thirty-one cents (\$913.31), as per certificate of differences this day issued and sent to the Auditor."

L. P. MITCHELL, Asst. Comptroller.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Taft's letter of resignation and the letter of acceptance of the President were made public on June 19. The correspondence follows:

"Washington, D.C., June 18, 1908.

"Mr. President: I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, to take effect June 30 next. Very respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"Washington, D.C., June 19, 1908.

"Hon. W. H. Taft: Your resignation is hereby accepted, to take effect June 30.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The appointment of Hon. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War was announced at the White House later. Mr. Wright is a Democrat, or is generally considered one. President Roosevelt appointed him Governor-General of the Philippine Islands in 1903, in which capacity he served until 1905.

The following official statement was issued concerning the appointment: "Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, will be appointed Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Taft. As a young man he was a captain in the Confederate army. He is one of the leading lawyers not only of his state, but of the entire South. He has always been foremost in advocating and insisting upon fair treatment for the colored people.

"He first definitely established his reputation in the terrible days of the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis, when he practically made himself mayor of the town and took charge of all the relief measures, showing what may justly be called heroic devotion to duty and indifference to his own life, together with the masterful qualities of a successful administration through a great crisis.

"He was himself struck down by the plague he was fighting, but lived to see it stamped out and himself to take part in introducing into Memphis the hygienic measures which have since made it one of the model health cities of the world. He was appointed by President McKinley as one of the Philippine Commission and enjoyed President McKinley's heartiest confidence, being selected

as one of those Southerners who were in sympathy with his Administration. Under President Roosevelt he was promoted first to be Vice-Governor and then Governor of the Philippines, and was afterward made the first Ambassador to Japan. In all positions he served with signal fidelity and ability and has been in hearty and outspoken agreement with the Administration in all its main policies.

"In appointing him the President was influenced somewhat by the desire to recognize in an emphatic way the fact that there is no longer any dividing line between the North and the South, that all good Americans are in thought and deed one; and the President was influenced still more by the fact that Governor Wright's personal attributes and experience pre-eminently fit him for this particular position. As Philippine Commissioner and later as Vice-Governor and Governor he won the affection and regard of the Army to a high degree, and many of the most distinguished of the men who served in the Army at the time he was in the Philippines have urged his appointment because they felt that he was in a peculiar way their champion and to a peculiar degree understood them and their needs.

"This is especially true as regards the men who were Union veterans of the Civil War, for these grew to feel that he was always specially interested in their welfare.

"Moreover, his great administrative and legal ability peculiarly fit him to deal with the problems in the Philippines, Panama and Cuba, for the work of the War Department is now such that only a man with special fitness and unusual training is able to do justice to it. Of all the men in the country the President feels that Luke E. Wright is the man best equipped to take up the work of the War Department which for the last seven years has been under the control first of Root and then of Taft."

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Vessels of the Atlantic Fleet are assembling at San Francisco from the several dock yards, where their hulls have been scraped and painted in quick time, preparatory to the long voyage to the Atlantic coast, which begins July 7.

All the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet have been docked and repaired or put in order in ample time for the departure on the next leg of the cruise around the world. The Kansas was the last to slip out of the dock at Hunter's Point and the New Jersey from the dock at Bremer-ton. The Missouri required more time in the dock than any of the others owing to need of radical work to be done on one of her cylinders. It is expected that by July 3 all the ships of the fleet will be in the harbor of San Francisco ready for the demonstration to be made July 4. The past week has been spent in putting supplies on board the Culgoa, ice on the Glacier, fitting the repairship Panther, completing changes and putting on supplies on the hospital ship Relief, and making ready the dispatch boat Yorktown. When the departure of the fleet is made July 7 everything will be in the pink of perfection. Paymaster George P. Dyer, of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has been stationed in San Francisco for the past two months attending directly to every demand for supplies of foods and other staples required for the voyage. The presence of this capable officer of the Bureau on the spot has been a most important factor in the fitting of the big ships for their long voyage across the Pacific and on to home waters.

Preliminary sailing orders have been issued to Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, for the cruise. Final orders will be issued July 5 by direction of the President.

The city of Auckland, New Zealand, will present to Rear Admiral Sperry on the arrival of his fleet a beautiful and costly portfolio, inlaid with native wood. It is decorated with a large silver plate bearing a picture of the harbor, the American eagle and the American flag in gold, surmounting the city badge.

China is making ready for a becoming welcome to the fleet and Admiral Sah, commanding the Pei-ying Squadron of the Chinese navy, who has been at Amoy preparing for the welcome, sailed from that place June 23 and left the completion of arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors to Cecil A. V. Bowra, commissioner of customs, and Taotai Liu. The foreign residents of Amoy have appointed a committee to co-operate in the entertainment, and the following program, subject to alteration, has been drafted: The first day will be given over to official visits, and on the second day the foreigners will entertain the Americans. On the third day there will be sports for the enlisted men. Nothing has been decided upon yet for the fourth day, but on the fifth there will be a reception by the Amoy commissioners, and on the sixth the officers of the fleet will receive on board.

VISITORS TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy for the second examination has reached the Navy Department. Among the recommendations are that midshipmen, upon graduation, shall be commissioned ensigns for the reason that midshipmen are paid inadequately; have no rights of retirement or pension, and are not on an equality with graduates of the Military Academy at West Point. The last session of Congress increased the pay of midshipmen to \$1,400 a year. Recommendations were also made that officers be detailed at the Academy for a period of three years, and that there shall be a sufficient number to avoid the necessity of having sections of more than twelve midshipmen. It is doubtful whether this recommendation can be carried out at the present time, owing to the shortage of officers. The board recommended that there should be a department of discipline and drill, of which department the commandant of midshipmen should be the head. The board also recommends the purchase of three blocks of land which form a jog protruding into the Naval Academy grounds. A new bridge, it is stated, should be built crossing the creek connecting the Academy grounds with the cemetery, and the present rifle range should be extended to 1,000 yards.

The board stated that the body of Admiral John Paul Jones has remained without permanent sepulchre for three years owing to the lack of money for the purpose of constructing the crypt designed to contain the remains and the board recommends that an appropriation of the sum of \$135,000 be requested of Congress. Certain recommendations are made to permit the civilian professors and instructors to have commutation in quarters as these civilians receive very moderate salaries; as their tenure of office is so insecure and as their future is without pension or relief from the Carnegie fund.

NEW CLASS AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

The new class to enter Annapolis will number about two hundred. In the April examinations one hundred and twenty-three passed and one hundred and sixty-eight failed. In the June examinations ninety-seven passed and one hundred and thirty-nine failed. Thus there have passed the mental examinations in all two hundred and thirty. Probably in the physical examinations the matter of eyesight will drop out fully ten per cent. of those who have been so fortunate as to pass the mental ordeal. The average class numerically of the nine hundred and ninety-seven midshipmen authorized by law to be in attendance at the Academy is two hundred and forty-nine, so that there will be upward of fifty vacancies to which candidates may be designated for next year's class any time between now and March 4, 1909, in time for the preliminary examinations the third Tuesday in April or the third Tuesday in June. Following is the list of candidates who have passed mentally in the June examinations for admission to the Naval Academy:

Abbott, H. L. (1st alt.), Senate, Mass.; Allison, Jr., J. W., 5th Texas; Amidon, F. T., 1st Mass.; Amis, J. E., 6th Tenn.

Battle, B., Senate, N.C.; Bischoff, L. P., 8th Wis.; Broadbent, E. W., 13th Mass.; Brown, L. R. (1st alt.), 33d N.Y.; Brownell, J. A. (3d alt.), 1st R.I.; Buckmaster, E., 12th Ohio; Burrough, E. W. (1st alt.), 28th N.Y.; Butler, M. B. (1st alt.), 4th Conn.; Byers, J. A. (2d alt.), 22d Penna.

Campbell, W. E., 2d S.C.; Carson, R., 7th Mich.; Chase, N. B., at large; President; Cheadle, W. E., 6th Iowa; Clarke, J. C. (1st and 2d alt.), Senate and 4th Ga.; Clarke, A. D. (1st alt.), 23d N.Y.; Crawford, R. W. (1st alt.), 34th N.Y.; Crenshaw, E. A., Sen., Pa.; Curley, H. P., 11th Pa.

Dalton, J. P., 12th Mo.; Daniel, L. H., 2d Neb.; DeLany, W. S. (3d alt.), 13th Pa.; Dickins, R. (1st alt.), at large; Wash.; Dodd, H. (1st alt.), at large; Cal. and 6th Cal.; Downes, O. L., Sen., Del.; Dowst, R. S., 11th Mass.; Doxey, W. P., 3d Ark.; Dreisonstok, J. Y., 2d Fla.; Dunn, A. W., at large, D.C.

Edgar, O. D., at large; President; Elder, F. K. (1st alt.), 19th Pa.; Elliott, S. (1st alt.), 11th Pa.; Elmer, R. E. P. (1st alt.), Sen., Ill.; Eretz, Hans, 8th Wis.

Fort, G. H. (1st alt.), Sen., Ga.; Gatch, T. L., 1st Ore.; Gates, H. G., Jr. (1st alt.), at large, D.C.; Gilliland, C. G., Sen., Wis.; Greenman, W. G., 28th N.Y.; Griffin, V. C., Jr., Sen., Ala.; Grown, H. B. (1st alt.), 11th Mich.

Hardin, G. L., 4th Md.; Harlow, H., at large, President; Hawkins, R. H., 1st Mo.; Hogg, W. S., Jr., at large; President; Hoogewerff, H., 12th Mass.; Hudson, M., 7th N.C.; Hunter, L. L., 1st Va.; Hurlbert, W. G., Jr., 19th Ohio.

Jupp, W. B. (2d alt.), 1st Mich.; Kemp, T. L., 5th Texas; Little, H. H., 36th N.Y.

MacCormac, W. C. (1st alt.), 1st Mich.; McMorris, C. H. (2d alt.), 5th Ala.; Mason, C. P., 9th Pa.; Maury, R. H., 5th Va.; Merrill, A. S., Sen., Miss.; Mills, S., 15th N.Y.; Monfort, J. C., 6th Ohio; Montillon, E. H., 5th Iowa; Moore, R. D., Sen., Del.

Nickinson, E. P., 20th N.Y.; Okie, H. F., 1st Wyo.; Perlman, B., 31st Pa.; Poe, B. F. (1st alt.), 4th S.C.; Pontey, B. F. (1st alt.), 7th Mich.

Roberts, A. C., 6th Pa.; Robinson, T. G., 36th N.Y.; Ross, L., 10th Ind.; Russell, W. J., 1st Pa.

Sadtler, O. K. (3d alt.), 4th Md.; Saunders, J. A., 5th Ohio; Simpson, E. P. A. (1st alt.), 8th Mass.; Slade, J. R., 4th Ga.; Smoot, H. K., 21st N.Y.

Taylor, W. D., Sen., Miss.; Ten Eyck, A. C. (3d alt.), Sen., N.Y.; Theiss, P. S. (1st and 3d alt.), Sen., N.Y.; Thompson, H., at large, Wash.; Thompson, R. R., Sen., Idaho; Tindall, R. G., Sen., Mo.; Talford, C. L., 10th N.J.; Trautham, G. C., 5th S.C.; Tyson, L., 13th Pa.

Venter, J. G., 23d N.Y.; Weeks, R. J., 7th N.C.; Weems, P. Van H., Sen., Tenn.; Wentworth, R. S., 10th Mass.; Whitehead, G. B., 3d Ga.; Wicks, Z. W. (3d alt.), 21st N.Y.; Willis, W. J., 1st Minn.; Wilson, A. S., 1st N.H.; Womble, S. G. (1st alt.), 10th Texas.

REPORT ON TENNESSEE EXPLOSION.

The report of the board of investigation, convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., on the accident on board the U.S. flagship Tennessee, on the morning of June 5, 1908, finds that the accident consisted of the bursting of a 4-inch tube on the bottom, fourth row from inboard, making a hole seven and three-quarters inches by five and one-half inches, approximately, in the tube, about twenty-two inches from the back of boiler G. The adjacent tubes on each side were bulged. The inboard upper door was blown off and landed on the floor plates, thus admitting escaping steam from the ruptured tube which filled the fire room with live steam.

The board finds that the accident was in no respect due to the fault or neglect on the part of any of the officers or men of the vessel and that the boiler was clean and apparently in good condition, that the water was carried at the proper level, and that the ruptured tube showed no signs of overheating. The board cannot advance any theories as to the probable cause of the accident, and can give no reason for the bursting of the tube. The upper inboard soot door of boiler G was blown off because the dogs of this door were not properly engaged in their sockets in the boiler casing, and that F. C. Fribe, chief water tender, and A. T. Loundes, water tender, U.S.N., were careless in not seeing that the dogs in this door were properly engaged before securing them. The loss of life would not have been so great had this soot door remained in place for most of the steam would have then escaped up the smoke pipe, the soot door being a device to provide for this passage of the steam when pressure rises in the ashpit.

The board has no adverse criticism to make on the conduct of officers or men at the time of the accident, but on the contrary, is of the opinion that the discipline was excellent and that the spirit shown on this occasion is worthy of high commendation.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet reports that a general court-martial has been ordered for the trial of F. C. Fribe, chief water tender, and A. T. Loundes, water tender, U.S.N., who were found by the board to be responsible for not seeing the dogs of this soot door properly engaged before securing them.

The Brooklyn was placed out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., on June 23, 1908.

THE TENNESSEE DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The report of the Board of Investigation convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, on the accident on board the flagship Tennessee, on the morning of June 5, finds that the accident consisted of the bursting of a four-inch tube on the bottom. The adjacent tubes on each side were bulged, the inboard upper soot door was blown off and landed on the floor plates, thus admitting live steam from the ruptured tube, which filled the fire-room.

This seems conclusive evidence that the disaster was not due to any fault in the tubes per se, as besides the four-inch tube in the lower row which burst there were adjacent tubes on each side that were bulged. There, therefore, seems sound reason to believe my theory of lowness of water in the tubes was the cause of the bursting of the tube and also responsible for the others being bulged.

The above view is strengthened in that the board found the accident was in no respect due to fault or neglect on the part of any of the officers or men of the vessel, and that the boiler was clean and apparently in good condition. It is also stated "the ruptured tube showed no signs of overheating." This, however, is disproved, as you will note from the first quotation that the tubes adjacent to the ruptured one were bulged—a result following overheating.

The giving out of the lower tubes in a horizontal boiler is not an unusual thing and is generally expected, it being stated in an article in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers of November, 1906, "The lower 4-inch tubes should be carefully inspected with a straight edge to see if they have curved upward." And again on page 1200 of the same article, "Whenever a boiler is put out of use, an external inspection of the lowest rows of tubes and of the brickwork in the furnace should be made." And again, "A bending upward of the bottom rows of tubes may occur." Also, "Should a curvature of over three-quarters of an inch be observed to take place in the lower tubes, this is usually a sign of internal fouling sufficient to interfere with the proper conduction of heat."

We naturally expect overheating in the metal of a boiler where there is any interruption of the transmission of heat from the outside to the water inside, whether the said interruption is caused by sediment or steam. The reason is therefore apparent for the bursting of the tube and can be clearly traced to lowness of water in the one that burst as well as in those which bulged. This is a theory of my own, which this and other accidents to horizontal tubes have led me to believe is the correct one. The report of the Board of Investigation in stating the tubes were found clean, having entirely removed the question of a deposit of any kind as having caused the disaster, supports the theory that it was due to lowness of water. In such a case a body of steam next to the metal above on top of a body of water below will permit the tubes to become sufficiently superheated for the metal to lose its ability to resist the pressure within and to render it unable to prevent either change of shape or rupture.

HORACE SEE.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, June 25, 1908.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The date of the departure of the 2d Division of the Pacific Fleet (Tennessee, Washington, California and South Dakota), and the Preble, Perry and Farragut, on a practice cruise from San Francisco to San Diego and return, has been changed from June 25 to July 1.

The U.S.S. battleships Maine and Alabama sailed from Honolulu, at 10:25 a.m., June 23, for Manila. They will touch at Guam on July 7 and are scheduled to arrive at Manila on July 21.

The new scout cruiser Salem, equipped with the Curtis type of turbines, over the measured mile course of Owl's Head, reached a speed of 26.885 knots an hour on her official standardization trial June 23, thereby beating the record made by her sister ship, the Chester, equipped with the Parsons or English type of turbines. The best mile made by the Chester was at the rate of 26.07 knots an hour, and her average for the best five-mile run was 25.1. The Salem averaged 25.91 knots an hour for her five best miles, and when she steamed to anchorage at Rockland, Me., a broom was lashed to the masthead. The Salem's displacement during trial was 3,788 tons and her draft was 16 feet 9 3/4 inches. The estimated horsepower developed was about 20,000. The ship stood the strain of the trial splendidly. It was possible to put the helm over 25 degrees without perceptible vibration. The anchor test was conducted in 30 fathoms of water. Two anchors on 105 fathoms of chain each were taken in at the rate of 35 fathoms per minute. On her four hours' trial on June 25 the Salem easily beat her contract speed requirements of twenty-four knots an hour. She made an average speed of 25.946 knots an hour for the time she was under full steam, and doubtless would have bettered this had it not been for a slight mishap in one of her fire rooms when she was beginning the final hour's run. During the second and third hour she made an average speed of 26.01 knots an hour, but during the final period she did not come up to 26 knots. Her trial at sea on a twenty-four hour 12-knot endurance run was set for June 26, to be followed on June 27 by a twenty-four hour 22-knot test. Future officers of the Salem who are on board during the trials are: Capt. Albert L. Key, Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Lieut. Harry K. Cage.

A despatch from San Francisco states that the U.S.S. Georgia for four consecutive hours kept up a speed of 19.5 knots off the California coast on her trip from Bremerton to San Francisco, where she arrived June 20. This, it is claimed, established a new record for vessels of her class in the U.S. Navy.

Engr.-in-Chief John K. Barton, U.S.N., recently appointed, has assumed charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Although formally installed as head of the bureau shortly after his appointment, the winding up of his connection with affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard necessitated his presence there to such an extent that Capt. A. F. Dixon has been the acting head of the bureau until early this week.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the new cruiser Montana, which has been under construction at Newport News, Va.

The U.S. battleship Iowa, which has been in reserve at the Norfolk Navy Yard, was ordered out of commission for extensive repairs on June 20. Changes will

be made in her five-inch guns and five-inch magazines. The work will take about eight months and will cost about \$70,000.

The Frolic, now out of commission at Cavite, will be brought home to the Atlantic coast under convoy of the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet when the fleet leaves the Philippines.

The Florida was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 19, 1908. The North Carolina will receive a silver service, presented to the ship by the people of the state of North Carolina, off Cape Lookout, on July 4. After the presentation the ship will proceed to the navy yard, Norfolk. The St. Mary's has been stricken from the Navy list and ordered sold.

The torpedo-boats Gwin and Talbot have been detached from the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I.

The Porter will be replaced in the 3d Torpedo Flotilla by the Stringham instead of the Biddle as previously ordered.

It is announced at the Navy Department that the finding in the trial by court-martial of Pay Insp'r. E. D. Ryan, fleet pay officer of the Pacific Fleet, to the effect that that officer was not as charged intoxicated while on duty has been disapproved by Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. This action has been approved by Acting Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry. Pay Inspector Ryan becomes fleet paymaster Dec. 1, 1907. He was ordered last April to Washington preparatory to an assignment to duty in a desirable post, and it is said that the alleged offense for which he was tried occurred while he was on the West Virginia celebrating with friends his approaching departure for the East. Capt. Chauncey Thomas was president of the court. The court found that the officer was not intoxicated while on duty. Pay Inspector Ryan has been ordered to his home in Virginia and Pay Inspector Dent has relieved him on the West Virginia.

Rear Admiral Pillsbury, as Acting Secretary of the Navy, has given out a synopsis of the report of the board of inquiry which investigated the death of Private Hage, of the Marine Corps, killed in a boxing match on the battleship Mississippi, at League Island Navy Yard, June 17. The report says: "In a boxing contest given for the entertainment of the crew of the U.S.S. Mississippi at the navy yard, League Island, on June 17, 1908, Private Peter George Hage, U.S.M.C., engaged in a friendly bout with Jimmy Hogan, of Philadelphia. The contestants were good friends, and no foul blows were struck. Hage, according to the testimony given before the board of inquiry by the medical officer of the ship, was in good physical condition. In the third round he was knocked down twice, but insisted on continuing the contest, and, after the exchange of two or three more blows, fell unconscious. He received all the medical attention possible, but died at 11:05 p.m., in spite of efforts to revive him. According to the testimony, Hage died of traumatic cardiac paralysis."

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Birmingham, Provincetown, Mass., reports that W. J. Rafferty, coal passer, has been missing since the evening of June 15, and is supposed to have been lost overboard in a manner and under circumstances not ascertainable. His next of kin is his father, B. F. Rafferty, at Manzanillo, Colo.

The Navy Department detailed Comdr. W. M. Parks and Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N., to represent it at the eleventh annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, which was held in Atlantic City from June 23 to 27. This society has for its object the preparation of specifications to cover the purchase of various materials and to fix upon standard methods of testing them. The Navy Department's interest arises from the fact that its purchases are made largely on specification, which to ensure the best and most economical results should conform as far as possible to commercial practice.

Commenting on the recent declaration of Secretary Metcalf, that it is the plan to create a permanent fleet for the Pacific, the Baltimore American says: "It is gratifying to be told that the policy of the administration is to give to both coasts adequate ship protection is to be steadily pursued. The best form of insurance the country can have is these ships. The truest way to increase its prestige abroad is through a navy big enough to protect its interests at home."

The construction of the fine new Y.M.C.A. building at Norfolk for the use of the seamen of the United States Navy who may find harbor there is rapidly approaching completion. The building is the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and the cost will be in all \$300,000. It is expected to be ready for use in November and will be dedicated sometime in the fall. It is of reinforced concrete and has six stories with fifty-eight rooms on each of the three dormitory floors. In the basement are bowling alleys, nearly one thousand square feet of swimming pool, locker rooms with five hundred lockers, shower baths, and many conveniences. On the first floor are billiard rooms, lobby, assembly hall, reading rooms, seafarers' offices, post-office, gymnasium, a locker room with three hundred lockers, and business offices. The mezzanine floor will have a fine restaurant capable of seating 112 persons at one time. The second floor has another gymnasium. The third floor has a large library room and more pool and billiard rooms and several writing rooms. The building is to be finished in Flemish oak and furniture is being made of the same wood.

Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, of the British navy, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 22, on his way around the world, accompanied by his wife and family. In an interview he is quoted as expressing the opinion that the Pacific will be the scene of the next great ocean warfare—though he would not say between what powers. He also expressed the conviction that still greater battleships than ever yet have been planned would be laid down in future naval programs—that the vessels of the Dreadnaught type had not yet reached their fullest development. The tendency, he said, was to put as many guns as could be on a single base. The Admiral, who is making a two years' tour, arrived at San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan. He will proceed on his way to the Orient by way of British Columbia. Being sixty-nine years of age, the admiral will go on the retired list next year.

Vassily Rebikoff, a Russian inventor, arrived at New York, June 24, to exhibit his new motor boat to the United States Government. He asserts that with twelve horse-power he can maintain a speed of thirty-one miles an hour, and make the journey up the Hudson from New York city to Albany in four and one-half hours. Mr. Rebikoff said that his boat, which was twelve feet long and three feet beam, had traversed the roughest waters

in Europe, and he was going to make the experiment of a journey through the New York rapids of the Niagara River.

The employees of the Norfolk Navy Yard have mounted on a fine brass standard a large piece of the 12-inch shell that was fired at the turret of the Florida (now the Tallahasse) to test the stability of the turret equipment, fire control, etc. A suitable inscription appears on the plate stating the history of the fragment. It was the largest that fell on the deck of the vessel, most of the pieces of the shell flying overboard.

The submarine Octopus was delivered by her builders at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June 23, 1908. The vessel will be placed in commission and conveyed to the navy yard, New York, to join the second submarine flotilla.

The West Virginia has made a record that puts her at the head of the entire Navy in the matter of speed. In a dispatch from Rear Admiral Dayton to the Secretary of the Navy received June 25 the report is made that the West Virginia on June 13, off Point Conception, held a full power trial with the following results: Duration of trial, four hours; speed per hour, 22.47 knots; revolutions, 131.95; displacement 13,950 tons; horsepower of main engines, 27,402; contract speed, 22 knots. The best previous record belongs to the Pennsylvania on her final trial, when she made 22.44 knots in her best hour.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch L. Cone, U.S.N., who was in command of second torpedo flotilla which made the voyage from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, has received the following complimentary letter from President Roosevelt:

White House, Washington, D.C., May 28, 1908.

My Dear Captain Cone: A great deal of attention has been paid to the fleet of our battleship fleet in encircling South America and getting to San Francisco, and it would be hard to too highly compliment the officers and enlisted men of that fleet for what they have done. Yet, if I should draw any distinction at all, it would be in favor of you and your associates who have taken out the torpedo flotilla. Yours was even a most notable feat and every officer and enlisted man in the torpedo flotilla has the right to feel that he has given distinguished service to the United States Navy, and, therefore, to the people of the United States, and I wish I could thank each of them personally. Will you have this letter read by the commanding officer of each torpedo boat to his officers and crew.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

NAVY ORDNANCE NOTES.

There were shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to League Island Navy Yard for the U.S.S. Mississippi this week twelve 3-in. carriages, Mark V, with slides and sights.

The 3-inch semi-automatic guns Nos. 763, 764, 766, 767, 768 and 769 were satisfactorily tested at the Proving Ground during the week.

The U.S.S. Tecumseh arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the 24th instant, towing barge No. 12, which she took to Norfolk with a load of shell and other stores.

There was shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to Cramp's Shipyard for the South Carolina, one 21-inch by 5m. Mark I submerged torpedo tube, starboard.

Mr. W. H. Bevans has been temporarily appointed first class draftsman at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., for duty in connection with the new torpedo factory. A competitive examination will be held July 22, 1908, for filling the place regularly.

The Department has authorized the appointment of six additional draftsmen after competitive examination at the Naval Gun Factory, to handle the increasing work.

Chief Gun. William J. Foley, U.S.N., upon duty at the Torpedo Testing Station of the E. W. Bliss Co., Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., was injured last week in attempting to stop the headway of the launch in which he was returning to shore, and is now in the naval hospital in Brooklyn.

The Bureau of Ordnance opened proposals on June 24 for twenty nickel 12-inch steel gun liners and twenty-four plain steel gun hoops. The bidders were the Bethlehem Steel Co., of South Bethlehem, Pa., and the Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. Both companies offered the same price per pound, but the bids differed slightly as to time of delivery.

ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL REPORTS.

No reports have come to the War Department yet in regard to the outbreak of cholera among Filipinos or among United States troops at Camp Gregg, where it is reported that 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, 1st Cav., and Lieutenant Muldoon, Philippine Scouts, are down with the disease. Cholera is regarded as an endemic disease in the Philippines liable to appear at any place at almost any time, but the promptness and efficiency of our medical officers in the islands has long ago stripped the disease of the old terrors with which it was regarded. It has at no time since the American occupation had a chance to make any headway and the present outbreak will doubtless be stamped out before further news is received in regard to it.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geiger, U.S.N., stationed at Guam, reports that the dreaded disease called gangosa, which was supposed to be confined to the native population, has made its appearance in six different white persons. Five of these cases are in the Navy personnel. There have been several reports on the disease, which is supposed to be known only in the island. In the last Navy Medical Bulletin a report was published showing that one white person had shown symptoms of the disease. In the interval since then it seems to have spread in a manner that is most suggestive.

The July number of the Navy Medical Bulletin is in the printer's hands and will be issued within a few days. Among its contents is a second report on the thirty-two cases at the new Fort Lyon hospital for tuberculosis patients. In a former bulletin a report was made on two cases that had been treated with deep injections of mercury with most promising results toward recovery. The condition of twelve of the later cases reinforces all expectations as to the value of the discovery and seems to point to a substantial aid in dealing with the disease. The Bulletin will also contain a report by Surgeon McCullough on epidemics in Guam; by Passed Assistant Surgeon Geiger on epidemic asthma in Guam; by Surgeon Uri on the medical department organization in batte, with emphasis on the necessity for the assignment of officers to augment the relief crew; by Passed Assistant Surgeon Balch, on his journey to the Orient last spring for the study of tropical diseases, giving his observations in the hospitals of Germany, Paris, Cairo, Bombay and elsewhere and by Medical Insnr. Henry G. Beyer on the International Congress of Physiopathology, which dealt with the use of message, electricity, X-rays, gymnastics, water and various physical means of combatting disease.

THE NAVY.

For the list of vessels of the Navy see page 1200 of this issue.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

In addition to those in our Navy Table on Page 1200, Dolphin, at New London, Conn.

Dubuque, sailed June 25 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, New York, en route to Portsmouth, N.H.

Tacoma, arrived June 24 at Colon, R. of P.

Mayflower, at Oyster Bay.

Panther, at San Francisco, Cal.

Preble, at San Francisco, Cal.

Olympia, Arkansas, Chicago, Hartford, Nevada, and Abenida, arrived June 24 at New London, Conn.

Marietta, arrived June 24 at Curacao.

Yorktown, sailed June 23 from Sitka, Alaska, for Unalaska, California, arrived June 23 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Illinois, arrived June 23 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

New Jersey, sailed June 23 from Bremerton for San Francisco, Cal.

Rainbow, Cleveland, Concord and Denver, sailed June 25 from Woosung for cruise up Yang-tze river.

The Dubuque arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., June 26.

The Fox and Davis sailed from Portland for Astoria, Ore., June 26.

The Nebraska and Kentucky sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco June 25.

The torpedo boats Gwin and Talbot have been detached from the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the naval torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

The name of the monitor Florida has been changed to Tallahassee. The name Florida will be assigned to the battleship to be constructed at the navy yard, New York, in accordance with the terms of the Naval Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908.

The Porter will be replaced in the Third Torpedo Flotilla by the Strachan instead of the Biddle as previously ordered.

The Brooklyn was placed out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., June 23, 1908.

The date of the departure of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet (Tennessee, Washington, California, and South Dakota) and the Preble, Perry and Farragut, on a practice cruise from San Francisco to San Diego and return, has been changed from June 25 to July 1.

S.O. 77, JUNE 12, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

This order announces the death of Rear Admiral Arant Schuyler Crowninshield, U.S.N., retired, at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 27, 1908, heretofore noted in our columns.

S.O. 80, JUNE 25, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

The President of the United States announces the death of the late ex-President Grover Cleveland in the following proclamation (proclamation appears elsewhere):

In pursuance of the President's instructions it is hereby directed that on June 26—the day of the funeral—where this order may be received in time, the ensign at each naval station and on board of each naval vessel in commission be hoisted at half-mast and that a gun be fired at half hour intervals from sunrise to sunset at each naval station and on board flagships and vessels acting singly.

The colors on board all vessels of the Navy in commission and at naval stations will be flown at half-mast until sunset on July 24.

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the mourning badge until July 25.

This order will be read to the officers and crews of all men-of-war and receiving ships, who shall be assembled on the quarter-decks of their respective vessels for that purpose.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and granted sick leave two months.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Norton detached duty Iowa; to Indiana as executive officer.

Lieut. J. S. Graham detached duty Iowa; to Montana.

Midshipman A. H. Miles detached duty Kentucky; to Connecticut.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. M. Blackwell to duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker proceed home, and granted leave two months.

Btwn. W. Spicer detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Newark, and additional duty naval station, Quantanambo, Cuba.

Btwn. J. F. Hopkins detached duty naval station, Guantanambo, Cuba; to home and leave one month.

Chief Corp. W. F. Stevenson detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to Vermont.

Chief Corp. O. Barth detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to California.

Carp. C. H. Logan resignation as a carpenter in the Navy accepted to take effect June 30, 1908.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmar sick leave revoked; to the works of the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

War. Mach. G. C. Ellerton detached duty Iowa; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

R. R. Barton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Glacier.

JUNE 20.—Capt. A. Reynolds detached duty work Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to command Montana when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty Indiana; to duty in attendance on the conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. G. W. S. Castle detached duty connection Pike, etc., July 1, 1908; to the Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 6, 1908.

Med. Dir. W. A. McClurg to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on Sept. 1, 1908, completion thirty years' service, in accordance with a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Taylor to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Port Lyon, Colo.

Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Naval Constr. W. P. Robert detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck detached duty work New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., etc., July 5, 1908; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Naval Constr. J. G. Tawsey detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.

Btwn. J. P. O'Neill detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., June 30, 1908; to Salem when commissioned.

Chief Gun. S. Chiles to Montana when commissioned.

Chief Corp. J. Burke detached duty Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Chief Corp. W. A. Barry detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Yankee.

War. Mach. W. C. Dronberger to Montana when commissioned.

Pharm. S. Englander, retired, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to home.

JUNE 21.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 22.—Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton and F. H. Brumby commissioned lieutenants commanders in the Navy from May 29, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Minneapolis, Minn., etc.; to Wisconsin.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Lando to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Minneapolis, Minn. Travel authorized.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Tribble detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Relief.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. F. Clark to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Asst. Paymr. B. M. Dobson detached duty Glacier, June 30, 1908; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Mate J. E. Eklund detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Carter resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted to take effect June 27, 1908.

Paymr. Clk. J. H. Bauch appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Glacier, revoked.

JUNE 23.—Comdr. J. L. Gow to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for court-martial duty.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. C. O. Smith to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., and additional duty Naval Prison.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Paymr. B. M. Dobson to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., assistant to the general storekeeper.

Btwn. M. J. J. Farley detached duty Brooklyn; to Newark, and additional duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

War. Mach. C. H. Hosung detached duty Brooklyn; to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

War. Machs. C. Dunne, G. J. Lovett, and H. E. Burks appointed repairing machinists in the Navy from June 17, 1908.

Paymr. Clk. E. Cronin appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection accounts Brooklyn and Indiana, revoked.

Note.—Lieut. F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, died at Norfolk, Conn., June 22, 1908.

JUNE 24.—Capt. H. McCrea orders to duty as inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y., revoked; continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Nulton detached duty Panther; to Ohio as ordnance officer.

Lieut. E. H. DeLaney additional duty as executive and navigating officer Panther.

Lieut. J. F. Hellweg detached duty Solace; to duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., and additional duty Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., Travel authorized.

Ensign F. H. Roberts to Solace as senior engineer officer.

Chief Gun. I. Wilbur leave revoked; detached duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Illinois.

Chief Corp. L. S. Warford detached duty Missouri; to Washington.

Chief Corp. H. L. Demarest detached duty Washington; to Missouri.

War. Mach. H. E. Burks detached duty Minnesota; to St. Louis.

War. Mach. G. J. Lovett detached duty Minnesota; to Milwaukee.

E. H. Porter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection accounts of apprentice seamen, naval training station, Newport, R.I.

JUNE 25.—Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Russell to duty as inspector Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore.

Lieut. F. W. Sterling to Montana.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman from command Fishhawk; to Montana.

Lieut. G. B. Landenberger from naval training station, Newport; to Severn in connection with Navy rifle team.

Ensign J. F. Atkinson when discharged treatment, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington; to naval training station, Newport.

Midshipman A. C. Meyer resignation as a midshipman accepted, to take effect July 1.

Midshipman H. A. Jones, Hopkins; to Ohio.

Midshipman J. A. Monroe, Ohio; to Hopkins.

Btwn. W. Martin to command Fishhawk, July 1.

Gun. G. H. Platt, Washington; to Minnesota.

Gun. H. J. Palmer from Minnesota; to naval hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

Cable from Commander Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Wuxi, China, June 24, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. F. J. Daly, Cleveland; to naval station, Cavite, P.L.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Palmer, Wilmington; to naval station, Cavite, P.L.

Asst. Paymr. C. F. Messenger to naval station, Cavite, P.L.

Asst. Paymr. F. C. Parsons naval station, Olongapo; to Cleveland.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. W. Lamar, Chattanooga; to the naval station, Olongapo.

Asst. Paymr. J. E. McDonald, naval station, Cavite; to Chattanooga.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Beach, naval station, Cavite; to Wilmington.

Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright, naval station, Cavite; to Concord.

Asst. Paymr. E. R. Wilson, Concord; to naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

Chief Gun. G. J. Shannon to Mohican.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. A. Randall, Denver; to Rainbow.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler, naval station, Cavite; to home.

Passed Asst. Surg. S. S. Rodman, Rainbow; to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 18.—Capt. Seth Williams, A.Q.M., to temporary duty with expeditionary force, U.S. Marines, for service on Isthmus of Panama.

Capt. James C. Breckinridge order of June 12 modified; ordered to command marine detachment on board U.S.S. Minnesota.

Capt. Logan Feland from U.S.S. Minnesota, to Washington, D.C., and report in person to major general, commandant.

First Lieut. F. S. Wiltsie order of June 12 modified; ordered to command marine detachment on board U.S.S. Ohio.

First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston from U.S.S. Georgia, to command marine detachment on board U.S.S. South Dakota.

JUNE 19.—Second Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Major H. O. Bisset, retired from navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to his home and report arrival and address to headquarters Marine Corps.

First Lieut. John W. McClaskey, retired, from duty in charge recruiting district of Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge recruiting district of Detroit, Mich.

to New London, Conn., for duty in connection with Harvard-Yale regatta.

Capt. D. P. Foley ordered to proceed to Newport News, Va., on official business.

JUNE 23.—Capt. K. W. Perry granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for an extension of five days.

First Lieutenant F. G. Fisher granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. F. G. Dodge granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for an extension.

JUNE 24.—Capt. J. C. Moore granted thirty days' extension sick leave.

The steamer Ohio, which sailed from Seattle several weeks ago for St. Michael; the Norwegian steamer Transit, carrying coal and bound from Nanaimo, and the U.S. revenue cutter Theis are caught in the ice outside of Nome, according to reports which reached San Francisco, Cal., June 22. News of their plight was obtained in a wireless message received from Nome containing information that the steamer Umatilla had brought reports to Alaska City.

The revenue cutters Gresham and Mohawk and the dispatch boat Dolphin were on hand at the rowing contest between Yale and Harvard at New London, Conn., June 25, to keep the course clear.

The revenue cutter Androscoggin, just made ready for commission, is a fine looking vessel. The hull, which is wood, is 210 ft. over all, 188 ft. between perpendiculars, 36 ft. beam, 26 ft. 3 in. deep, and displaces at the 13 ft. water line, 1,270 tons. The normal coal supply is three hundred tons. In construction the hull is very heavy, all framing, deadwoods, etc., being of white oak, and the vessel filled up solid to the main deck. She has a bow resembling the best types of modern ice-breaking steamers, incorporated in the design by reason of the heavy winter work which the vessel will be engaged in, that of releasing ice-bound craft in the bays and inlets of the rock-bound coast of Maine. The hull of wood was decided upon as being the least subject to serious damage in case of running on the rocks and ramming ice. The coal bunker bulkheads, boiler trunk, hatch coamings, and pilot houses are of steel, but elsewhere throughout the construction wood is employed. Very commodious accommodations are supplied for officers and crew. The main engine is of the vertical triple-expansion type, with a high pressure cylinder 20% in. intermediate pressure 32 in., and low pressure 50 in. in diameter, all of the stroke of 27 in. Steam is supplied by two single-ended boilers of the horizontal return tube type, 14 ft. 2 in. in diameter by 10 ft. 2 in. long, built for a working pressure of 170 lbs. per square inch. The main condenser is cast into the engine frame, and has a cooling surface of 2,343 sq. ft. The propeller is right handed, four-bladed, of manganese bronze, with a diameter of 11 ft., the center of the blade at periphery being about 1 ft. aft of the center of the hub. The Androscoggin is fitted with a main battery of four 4-in. rapid-fire guns, two forward and two aft on the main deck, and two six-pounder rapid-fire guns on the spar deck forward of the chart house.

While backing from her slip at the Battery, New York city, June 21, the revenue cutter Hudson crashed into the ferryboat Manhattan at South Ferry. The heavy work of the ferry-boat raked the starboard side of the Hudson for twenty feet, crushing the wooden superstructure from the cabin forward to the fireroom.

CARDENAS NOTES.

Headquarters, 5th Inf., Cardenas, Cuba, June 15, 1908.

The final field meet, in which the winners of the former meets were entered, was held on Friday, June 5. The events and winners were: Wall scaling, ten-foot wall, Co. L; 120-yd. hurdle, Bessmer, Co. K; running broad jump, Rimmer, Co. I; obstacle race, Lorch, Co. L; sack race, Ruinner, Co. I; tug-of-war, trial, K won from Co. M; 220-yd. dash, Kearns, Co. M; three-legged race, Rimmer and Todd, Co. I; running high jump, Liddell, Co. I; 100-yd. dash, Rimmer, Co. I; tent pitching, Co. K. The morning was ideal for field and track events, and favored the choosing of those competitors who were to become members of the track team to enter the events at Havana, June 29 to July 4.

Rain prevented the baseball game in the afternoon, and the entertainment that was to have been held in the evening; it was in consequence postponed until Saturday evening, the 6th. An interesting program, under the supervision of Sergeant Harkins, was then given, with an overtime by the band; vocal number by Weinsbach, of Co. M; wrestling, Bischoff, of the Gun Platoon, and Lorch, Co. L; selection by the band; tug-of-war finals, between Cos. L and K, which, after a hard pull, manifested the equality of the teams, was won by Co. K; boxing, Coyne, of Co. K, and Gorman, of Co. L; wrestling, Johns and Meade, of Co. K; selection by the band.

Captain Wittenmeyer, acting Provincial Governor of Matanzas Province, spent several days in Cardenas the past week. Owing to the leave granted to Captain Sturtevant, he has been relieved from duty as post athletic representative, and Lieutenant Crystal has been detailed in his stead.

The regiment and battalion have lost a most excellent non-commissioned officer in the recent appointment of Battalion Sergeant Major Sterns, to be post commissary sergeant, stationed at Key West, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Canfield entertained the American residents and officers at dancing the evening of June 9.

In response to an invitation from the officers of the 28th Infantry of Matanzas, Lieutenant Crystal, our athletic representative, together with Privates Rohr, Bischoff, Gorman and Coyne, attended an athletic evening given by the battalion at Matanzas Post. Private Gorman, of Co. L, 5th Inf., lost to Private Dobbins, of the 28th, in a boxing bout on a foul in the first round. Lorch, of Co. L, 5th Inf., and Private McDonald, 28th Inf., gave a three-round wrestling exhibition resulting in a draw. Coyne, of Co. K, 5th Inf., was defeated by Rawlins, the crack boxer of the 28th, in the third round. In a wrestling match between Heist, of the 28th, and Bischoff, of the 5th, Bischoff lost in the second bout. Captain Sturtevant and Chaplain Chouinard accompanied the party. A right enjoyable evening was well spent, and the 28th sustained its well known reputation for good fellowship and royal entertainment.

BASEBALL AT FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 24, 1908.

The deciding game of the interesting series of baseball games between the two sections of the Electrician Sergeants' School took place this evening, resulting in a tie score, 3 to 3, in seventeen innings, the game being called at this point on account of rain. Souther, who did the twirling for the "Fifth Avenue," on former occasions so brilliantly, repeated his phenomenal work yesterday, and let "The Bowery" down with eight hits and struck out nine men. He received gilded support and would have shut out the "Bowery" only for his one bad inning, the sixth, when he gave Holt free transportation to first, and Blanford, the next man up, sent out a hot one for three bags, and Nelson pounded the next ball pitched for a home run; after that the "Bowery" boys never got a man on third base until the weather man drew a line on further developments.

Blanford was equally successful in his work for the boys from the Bowery, having struck out seven men and allowing three bases on balls, but Corrigan, who relieved him in the seventh inning, allowed three men to cross the rubber before he got down to business and made the next three men fan the air. After that his knuckle ball was a very effective safeguard against further scoring.

Owing to the fact of the school term expiring June 30, it is not very likely that the championship will be decided this year. The line-up was as follows:

"Bowery"—Holt, l.f.; Hohn, r.f.; Brush, 1b.; Nelson, o.f.; Corrigan, 2b., p.; Blanford, p., 2b.; Romans, s.s.; Cooper, c.; Davis, 3b.

"Fifth Avenue"—Butler, 3b.; Cloud, e.f.; Forbing, 1b.; Britt, 2b.; Cronan, s.s.; Dubean, l.f.; Guinan, r.f.; Sprinkle, c.; Souther, p.

Umpires, Shielhaas and Friend. The feature of the game was the all-around playing of Butler and the base running of Nelson.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 23, 1908.

As was noted last week, the Army and Navy game is to be played for the next three years on Franklin Field. At the meeting on June 17, at which this was agreed upon, the representatives of the Naval Academy were Prof. N. M. Terry and Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Bullard. The Military Academy was represented by Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, and the University of Pennsylvania by Dr. A. W. White. It has also been agreed that the institutions will have about 350 additional seats apiece. The Military Academy wished the game fixed for one or two weeks in advance of the usual date. To this the Naval Academy would not agree, and it succeeded in gaining its point, as Nov. 28 has been agreed upon for the term of three years. Also the University of Pennsylvania did not wish to erect the temporary stand in front of the gymnasium and it has been agreed that this stand will not be as high as previously; but there will be benches around the field, the arrangement affording about 1,100 additional seats.

Arrangements have been made by which the families of officers from this place, who are doing duty aboard the midshipmen's practice fleet, may communicate with them by wireless. Messages from the families to officers are received at the Academy wireless station at certain hours and transferred to the ships when the rush of official matter has been handled, free of charge. Many of the families of officers who are living at the Academy and in Annapolis have availed themselves of this mode of quick communication.

Mr. Harmon Kraft, of Morristown, N.J., has been appointed an instructor in the Department of English at the Naval Academy in place of Mr. L. O. Bergh.

Coxswain J. A. Johnson, formerly stationed on the Arkansas, died at the Naval Hospital, Saturday morning, of heart trouble. He was twenty-one years of age and his home was in Minnesota.

Former Midshipman Holland Baker Boomer, who was a member of last year's fourth class and who had received appointment and passed his physical examination, has refused to take the oath of entrance to the Academy. He gave no reason save that he did not care to enter the Navy again, but was being urged to do it against his will.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 18, 1908.

Among the welcome arrivals this week was Mrs. A. W. Bacon, who reached here on Sunday from Santa Barbara and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps for three or four weeks. Among those who are also planning to have her as their guest is Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Since Pay Director Bacon's retirement he and Mrs. Bacon have made their home in Santa Barbara. Miss Dorothy Anderson has gone East to be the guest of relatives until the fall, and her departure is much regretted, as she will not return to the yard. Medical Insp. Frank Anderson expects to be detached in the fall and, with Mrs. Anderson and Miss Eleanor Anderson, will probably go to Washington. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Anderson entertained at yards. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson had issued invitations for a dancing party in honor of their anniversary on Tuesday evening, but recalled them on account of the death of Mrs. Mattie Steele, mother of Mrs. John B. Milton, who passed away at the Milton quarters on Monday, the 15th. Mrs. Steele had made much at Mare Island, but, of late years, her health failed and she was brought up to the Milton home.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen Cooke, with their young son, are again at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo, the former having been assigned to the submarine Grampus. Mrs. Allen has been spending the past month in Berkeley. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerentz returned a week ago from the Yosemite. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, with the Misses Susan and Pauline Persons, have also just returned after a delightful stay in the Yosemite.

Mrs. Gatewood was a dinner hostess on Thursday evening last, entertaining Paymr. and Mrs. John F. Hatch, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, Miss Marie Gatewood and Asst. Naval Constr. Duncan Gatewood.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar B. Larimer are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, who arrived at the Puget Sound yard, where Mrs. Larimer has been staying with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Burwell, on June 6. Lieutenant Larimer, who is in command of the Perry, has been enjoying few weeks' leave.

Ensign William Ancrum, of the Minnesota, came up to the yard over the week-end as the guest of his brother, Lieut. Calhoun Ancrum, U.S.M.C. Dr. Henry Williams Biddle Turner, son of Mrs. Mary Turner, of Mare Island, and brother of Lieut. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., will come up before a board at this yard in a couple of weeks for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy. Dr. Turner is a son of the late Lieut. William Turner, U.S.N., and a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Turner. Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood spent Friday at the yard, leaving the following day for Puget Sound, to remain while the Colorado, which Captain Underwood commands, is having her fire-control system installed. Mrs. Danenhouwer, who has also been staying in San Francisco, accompanied her north. Mrs. McDougal left on Friday for the East, accompanying her son, Lieut. Douglas McDougal, U.S.M.C., of the Colorado, who has been ordered to Washington. This is Mrs. McDougal's first visit East in twenty-six years, and she plans to remain for several months, much of the time with her daughter, Mrs. Cooper, who is summering in the mountains of Virginia. Mrs. John T. Myers has arrived here from Santa Barbara, to remain during the stay of the West Virginians. She is the guest of her mother, Madam Cutts, Mrs. Cutts, Jr., and her two children are staying at the Cutts home until fall, when they will probably go to Washington, to be the guests of the former's uncle-in-law and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, until the arrival of the Maine, to which Captain Cutts is attached, on the eastern coast. Francis Gatewood left on Tuesday for Nevada to spend his summer vacation among the mines there. Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney has been spending a couple of days in Vallejo.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. James V. Rockwell were dinner hosts on Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Vincendon L. Cottman have taken a house in Vallejo for the summer, as Captain Cottman's ship, the California, will be in this vicinity a great part of the time. Paymr. and Mrs. Fred K. Perkins are at the St. Vincent, the former being attached to the California. Surg. and Mrs. John B. Dennis are guests of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell while the South Dakota is here. Lieut. and Mrs. James J. Raby, the former attached to the South Dakota, are at the St. Vincent. Mrs. George F. Stafford and Charles M. Ellicot, from Berkeley, spent yesterday here. The young son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellicot is taking examination here for entrance to the Naval Academy, having been granted special permission to do so instead of being obliged to go East. Mrs. C. A. Burnham, of Los Angeles, arrived here Tuesday, en route to Boston, to spend the summer as the guest of her daughter. She was the guest of Mrs. Clarence A. Carr and left for the East this morning. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward B. Manwarling, U.S.M.C., have taken apartments at the St. Vincent, to return to the metropolis when the Tennessee drops down to the lower bay. Mrs. Chauncey M. Thomas has arrived here, to remain for a couple of months. Lieut. Col. Lincoln L. Karmann, U.S.M.C., has been standing an examination this week for promotion. Lieut. J. C. Burnett, who has been attached to the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, has been called East on duty but is expected to return early in July, accompanied by his sister and niece, Mrs. Llewellyn-Jones and Miss Grace Llewellyn-Jones.

Since the first arrival of the fleet here there has been a colony of naval people constantly at Del Monte, and during the past week many of the officers of the battleships have gone down there to join their families. Among these was Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell, of the Connecticut, who joined Mrs. Yarnell, Umpires, Shielhaas and Friend. The feature of the game was the all-around playing of Butler and the base running of Nelson.

there with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas. Asst. Paymr. H. E. Collins and Capt. John Hubbard also went to Del Monte. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jewell were joined by their son. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Pope, U.S.A., have gone to the Presidio of Monterey from Del Monte.

When the Missouri came to the yard, the first battleship that ever made the trip, she drew twenty-four feet three inches of water. When the West Virginia came up on Monday she drew twenty-five feet eight inches, a pretty good recommendation for the Mare Island channel. She and the Maryland will be here for about forty days, following which the South Dakota will come here to have a fire-control system installed aboard. The Glacier and the Oulgoa left Saturday, heavily laden with stores for the fleet, and the Arthuss got away today. The Panther is expected to remain here until the 25th of the month.

At present there are twenty-eight ships at the yard, as follows: Commissioned ships, the Missouri, Panther, West Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Solace, Fortune, Lawrence, Stewart, Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Whipple, Perry, Preble, Farragut, Grampus and Pike; out of commission, Wyoming, Marblehead, New Orleans, Bennington, Petrel, Vicksburg, Cincinnati, Raleigh and Paul Jones.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., June 22, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. Hoskins at Fort Banks entertained Capt. and Mrs. Storck and Lieutenant Martin and his mother, Mrs. Martin, at dinner last week. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett, is ill at a hospital in Boston, but is convalescing rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are visiting at Fort Banks with their daughter, Mrs. Hase, wife of Capt. W. F. Hase, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Hase's brother, Mr. Earl Newman, was married in Boston, and all were present at the wedding. Mrs. Ashburn, wife of Capt. P. M. Ashburn, of Fort Banks, has her brother, Mr. Davis, visiting her, from Ohio. Mrs. Martin's sister, Mrs. Polson, from Vermont, is visiting at Fort Banks.

Mrs. Marin entertained Miss Skillings and Lieutenant Brett and Mrs. Brett at luncheon one day of last week. Mrs. Storck was hostess at a charming evening supper on Saturday for the ladies of Fort Banks, when the officers were invited to the militia dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars entertained Captain Berry and Lieutenant Leonard, the two instructors with the 9th Regiment, M.V.M., at dinner on Tuesday evening.

All the troops stationed at the posts in Boston Harbor went into camp on Tuesday morning.

Miss Molly Phillips, daughter of Major Phillips, of Fort McKinley, arrived Wednesday at Fort Andrews and is the guest of Mrs. Taylor for the maneuvers. On Thursday Miss Hortense Colby, of Wellesley College, and Mr. Fletcher Colby arrived at Fort Andrews for a week's visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Merriam gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Clyde Leslie Eastman, wife of Lieutenant Eastman, 28th U.S. Inf. The winners of the prizes were Mrs. Hase, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hinkle and Miss White, while Mrs. Leonard, wife of Lieutenant Leonard, who is on duty here during the maneuvers, won the consolation prize, which was drawn for by all. The others present were: Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Straub, Miss Dyer, Mrs. Howell, Miss Meyer, Miss Long, Mrs. Force, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Skillings and Mrs. Lewis. During the refreshments the ladies were joined by Colonel Hall, of Washington, Captain Zollars, Captain Berry, Lieutenant Leonard, Dr. Stockard, Lieutenant Eastman and Captain Merriam.

On Friday afternoon the funeral of Private Doherty, of the 15th Company, took place at Fort Revere. Private Doherty was drowned in the latter part of January, falling off the government boat, and the body was washed ashore at Fort Andrews on Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Andrews, gave a dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman on Saturday evening. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Colby and Lieutenant Frankenberger. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Davis gave a dinner for Colonel Bailey, Captain Nesbitt and Lieutenant Wilson were Capt. and Mrs. Merriam's guests at supper.

Major John K. Cree, of the General Staff, arrived at Fort Revere from Washington to act as observer during the maneuvers. With him are Mrs. Cree, Miss Boyd and Miss Kate Boyd. They are spending the time in their old set of quarters at Fort Revere; with them are Miss Marguerite Cree and Miss Erskine. They were all the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Zollars at luncheon upon their arrival. Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ray and Charlotte were Mrs. Brett's guests at luncheon on Saturday afternoon.

The 9th Regiment, M.V.M., under the command of Colonel Donovan, and the Corps of Coast Artillery of Massachusetts went into camp on Sunday, June 21. The harbor posts are divided into two battle commands, the Northern and the Southern. The former's headquarters is at Fort Strong, and the Southern is at Fort Warren. There are three companies of Coast Artillery under command of Lieut. Colonel Lombard, and one company of the 9th at Fort Warren. Fort Revere has the 7th and 11th Companies, C.A.C., under command of Major Howes, and four companies of the 9th under command of Major Murry. Fort Banks and Fort Heath have the 8th and 12th Companies, Col. Charles P. Nutten, C.A.C., and two companies under Major Casey, 9th M.V.M. Fort Strong has the 2d, 5th and the 6th C.A.C., Major Quinby in command, and Co. L, of the 9th. Fort Andrews has the 9th and 10th Companies, under Major Danforth, C.A.C., and Companies F, G, K and M, with Lieut. Colonel Logan in command.

As soon as the tents were up and dinner had been eaten the militia were mustered in and guard mount came, relieving the Regulars who had done nearly twelve hours' extra duty. On Sunday Lieut. George W. Cochran and Lieut. E. W. Brown arrived at Fort Revere for duty during the maneuvers. During the maneuvers Lieut. W. P. Wilson, with Lieut. Junius Pierce, from Fort Andrews, will be out on the tug as observers during the target practice. Capt. Laurence C. Brown, of Fort Williams, Me., is stationed at Fort Heath.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., June 24, 1908.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand was at Valley Forge on the 21st at the unveiling of the statue erected by the State of Pennsylvania to the memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

A delegation of cadets of Battery C, Boys' Brigade of Brooklyn, made their annual visit at Governors Island last Saturday. They marched to the chapel, where a brief service was held, with an address by the Chaplain on patriotism, after which the various battle flags were pointed out and explained, and the cadets marched out to the parade and spent the afternoon visiting points of interest on the island.

The collection of colors in the chapel has been enriched this week by the following, furnished by the Quartermaster General: One colors silk, Battln. of Engrs.; a standard silk, Cav. Regt., and a standard silk, Regt. Field Artillery.

The Colonel Wikoff made special trips on Thursday and Friday to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, and a number of officers and their families availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the Artillery maneuvers. Among visitors the past week may be mentioned the Misses McCann, of Washington, at Mrs. John L. Chamberlain's, and Mrs. J. A. Hull's. Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, 3d Inf., stationed at Fort Wright, Spokane, who is spending three months' leave

in the East, is with his wife and child visiting Chaplain Edmund B. Smith.

Mrs. George P. Scriven gave a bridge party on the 24th in honor of Mrs. William B. Ladue, who is about to leave for the Far East. Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu has been visiting Mrs. A. W. Foreman, and Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., is with his sister, Mrs. A. C. Read. Miss Long spent some days with Mrs. James N. Allison, previous to sailing for Europe. Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Miss Ingram have left for Poland Springs, Me., where they are to spend the summer.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 16, 1908.

From information received at post headquarters the troops that are to be assembled here for the summer maneuvers will march as a division to St. Joseph, Mo., under the command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kerr, U.S.A., post commandant, to take part in the greatest military tournament the West or the country, for that matter, has ever seen. It is estimated that with wagon transportation the column will be about five miles long. The different regiments will return to their several stations by separate routes. The 6th Field Artillery and the 7th Cavalry, both stationed here, will march back to Fort Riley, by separate routes. The news of the march seems to find great favor with many in the garrison. Detachments of the 6th Field Artillery and of the 7th Cavalry represented Fort Riley at the tournament in St. Joseph last year, and they still tell about the time they had and declare that "St. Joe," as it is known in the West, is the only town on the map of the United States.

Since a week ago last Saturday Fort Riley and the vicinity have been having a taste of the flood conditions that prevailed here in 1903. The waters of the Republican and the Smoky Hill rivers began rising on Saturday, and on Sunday morning the post and the nearby city awoke to find a body of water a half mile long flowing across the bottoms that separate the two places. The street car track was under water to a depth of about three feet. The only way the city could be reached was by a roundabout detour of several miles through the hills. The waters in the immediate vicinity subsided on Wednesday, but since that time Kansas City and Topeka are practically shut off. No through trains have gone through the post for over a week. As the packing houses in Kansas City are out of commission, the garrison has been without many packing house products and many commissary supplies are running short. Potatoes have been luxury for almost a week. Fresh meat has been supplied from the immediate vicinity in place of the packing house supply.

Last Sunday details were sent to the new engineer bridge over the Kansas river which replaces the one washed away in 1903, but the structure easily stood the test without a quiver, although trees three feet and more in diameter were hurled was by a roundabout detour of several miles through the hills. The waters in the immediate vicinity subsided on Wednesday, but since that time Kansas City and Topeka are practically shut off. No through trains have gone through the post for over a week. As the packing houses in Kansas City are out of commission, the garrison has been without many packing house products and many commissary supplies are running short. Potatoes have been luxury for almost a week. Fresh meat has been supplied from the immediate vicinity in place of the packing house supply.

A carload of polo ponies, purchased in Alva, Okla., by Lieut. B. F. Browne, 6th F.A., for his regiment, were marooned in Wamego, Kas., about thirty-five miles from Fort Riley, by the high waters. Finally a detail from the 6th Field Artillery were sent to bring them overland, and the animals reached the post in excellent condition.

A ball team of officers from this post went to Fort Leavenworth on Saturday and defeated a team of their brother officers by a score of 10-5. Both teams played a fast and clean game, but Fort Riley excelled with the willow. A return game is to be played at Fort Riley. The Fort Riley polo team will go to Kansas City to play the four of the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club on June 27. The post polo team was defeated on Sunday afternoon on the grounds in Junction City by the city team, the score being 6 3-4 to 1. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Swift, Pope, Taubbee and Chaffee represented the post. This same team also goes to Kansas City to play, June 27. Drs. O'Donnell and Fretz and Messrs. Thompson and Loeb represented Junction City.

The Mounted Service School was defeated by Junction City on Saturday on diamond in town by a score of 4-1. The soldier students had an opportunity, with the bases full, to tie the score in the ninth inning, but a long fly to the left garden was gathered in and the agony was over.

Col. F. K. Ward, 7th Cav., left for Washington, D.C., on Saturday, but the same evening near midnight found him again in the post. He got no farther than Americus, Kas., about forty miles from Fort Riley. It was found that the flood had carried away about 1,000 feet of track. Sergeant Watson, of the recruiting service, from Jefferson Barracks, who brought a party of recruits to the post for the 7th Cavalry, and who was on his way to his station, had to return the same way. Colonel Ward leaves again to-morrow, and will be accompanied by Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th F.A., also on his way to Washington to take up his new duties on the General Staff. Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th F.A., who has been on recruiting duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for the past year, returned to Fort Riley Saturday to take command of the 6th Field Artillery. Colonel Hoyle was given a hearty welcome, as he is very popular, both with officers and enlisted men.

Captain Briggs and Chaplain Brewer, 6th F.A., have organized a regimental baseball league to play a series of games for the Spaulding silver loving cup. A one-game series has been adopted, with all games to be played on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Sergeant Major Herzog, Post Commissary Sergeant Ames and Sergeant Hardy, of Battery A, have been designated as the official umpires. The last game on the schedule will be played Aug. 1. Troop M, 10th Cav., rated as one of the fastest baseball organizations in the post, defeated the Mounted Service School team on the Cavalry ball grounds on Wednesday afternoon by the close score of 10-9. Rhule and Phillips, slab artists for the soldier students, received a bad drubbing at the hands of their colored opponents.

Among the social functions recently in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Kerr, who but recently joined the garrison, was the musicale given by Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, and Mrs. Banister. It was most enjoyable, a red letter in Fort Riley's social annals. Between ninety and one hundred guests assembled to pay their respects to the new post commandant and his charming wife. All of the musical performers were officers and ladies of the garrison, and the success following their efforts showed very plainly that Fort Riley is possessed of no mean ability in the musical line. In the music room the floral color scheme was pink, in the dining room, red, and in the reception hall crimson and white. Refreshments were served, and Mesdames McMahon, Cameron, Whitman, Wells, Johnson, Browne, McKinley and Miss McMahon assisted the hostess in serving the guests. The following program was rendered:

1. Trio, violin, flute and piano, Priest's War March from Athalia, by Mendelssohn, Mrs. Freeman, Col. and Mrs. Banister; 2. Vocal quartette, "Drink to Me with Thine Eyes," Captains Beach and Roberts and Lieutenant Wood and Maigne; 3. Piano solo (a) "The Buttercup"; (b) "Lullaby," Mrs. J. C. Hubbard; 4. Soprano solo, "Le Secret de Colonbine," Mrs. C. R. Lloyd; 5. Violin solo (a) "Traumerei"; (b) "Kuiaiki," Polish national dance, Mrs. P. L. Freeman; 6. Baritone solo, "Gipsy John," Lieut. N. E. Wood; (7) Boehm, flute solo, "Scene Triplette," Col. J. M. Banister; 8. Baritone solo, "Love's Sorrow," Capt. M. C. Butler; (9) Piano solo (a) "The Flatterer"; (b) "Frühlingsgrishen," Mrs. Edward Hill; 10. Baritone solo, "The Little Irish Girl," Lieut. N. E. Wood; 11. Trio, violin, flute and piano, Concertina, Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Banister; 12. Soprano solo, "Beloved it is Morn," Mrs. C. R. Lloyd; 13. Baritone solo, "He was Prince," Capt. M. C. Butler; 14. Vocal quartette, "Plantation Melodies," Captains Beach and Roberts and Lieutenant Woods and Maigne. Accompanists, Mrs. Edward Hill and Mrs. J. M. Banister.

Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., has been appointed temporary aide to Major General Puentes, of the Cuban army, who is on a tour of observation. General Puentes, who is now at Fort Leavenworth, will be here for the summer maneuvers.

The officers of the Artillery garrison gave a dinner on Friday evening for Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th F.A., before his departure. The menu was elaborate, and the 6th Artillery band played on the lawn in front of Randolph hall, where the dinner was served. On Saturday evening the officers and ladies of the post gave a dance for Gen. and Mrs. Kerr in the post

assembly hall, which was very elaborately decorated for the occasion. A delicious supper was served by Caterer Brummell.

Four of Fort Riley's hay sheds went up in smoke on Wednesday shortly after midnight, but one of the five being saved. The fire was discovered by the sentry. Members of the non-commissioned staff were the first to respond, as they live in that vicinity. The fire started between the middle sheds and spread with remarkable rapidity. When the Artillery garrison arrived four of the sheds were wrapped in flames, and attention was given to the fifth shed, which was saved. About five hundred tons of hay, which had just been purchased at a cost of \$10 a ton, were destroyed. The sheds were valued at \$4,000 apiece, so that the loss was about \$21,000. It is believed that the fire was started from a cigarette, as parties were seen coming from the direction of the sheds shortly before the sentry sounded the alarm. The sheds will probably be replaced by ones built of steel or iron, and they will undoubtedly be distributed about the garrison where they will be most handy to the Cavalry and the Artillery, instead of having them close together.

The contractor who was awarded the contract for the cutting of the reservation's hay has already begun work. He has twelve camps established in different places on the reservation, and by the first of the month expects to have about 200 men employed. This year's crop will probably run in the neighborhood of 6,000 or 7,000 tons.

Troops A, B, C, D, I and K, of the 7th Cavalry are completing their season of target practice on the range.

Vetn. J. R. Jefferis, 7th Cav., has returned from a four months' leave spent in the East.

The 7th Cavalry has organized a baseball league. Chaplain Murphy, of the regiment, was the originator of the movement. The games will be played on Saturdays and Sundays.

Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 7th Cav., entertained very elaborately with a dinner on Sunday night, a week ago. Oriental lanterns, rugs, chairs and couches made the veranda a delightful lounging place, while the interior was made attractive with cut flowers and greenery. The menu was of ten courses. His guests were: Brig. Gen. J. B. Kerr, Colonel James, British military attaché; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Chase, Colonels Macomb, Guiffey, Major Nicholson, Captains Lloyd, Beach, Newbill and Lieutenant Blair. The following toasts were given: "Our guests," Chaplain Murphy; "The Army," General Kerr; "Our President," Colonel Macomb; "Pope Pius X," Monsignor Chase. Following the dinner the ladies arrived and a delicious supper was served.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 21, 1908.

Colonel Hoisington, 2d Regt., K.N.G., arrived in the post Friday from Newton, Kas., to make arrangements for the target practice of those who will be tried out for the team to represent the state at the national match this year. Incidentally the coming of the Kansas troops to Fort Riley for the maneuvers was talked over.

In a polo game played between the city and the post Friday afternoon, Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, Jr., was struck in the mouth by a mallet and some of his front teeth were broken and his lower lip split open. He will be in the game to-day, however, which will be played between the same teams at the athletic grounds at the post.

Four soldiers, Privates Green, Ross and Cochran, of Battery D, and Rivers, of Battery B, who were in jail in town, got away by digging through the wall into the opera house lobby. Green and Ross finally made their way to the post and are now in the post guard house awaiting trial. Cochran and Rivers were captured by the police of Manhattan, Kas., and turned over to the military authorities.

Lieut. and Mrs. Casteel were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Boice, at Manhattan, the first of the week. Lieutenant Boice is military instructor at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Lieutenant Casteel was ordered there to inspect the college battalion during the commencement exercises.

Co. A, of the Signal Corps, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, will not arrive here for duty during the maneuvers until Aug. 20. The company must first go to Chickamauga Park for the maneuvers there and then to Fort D. A. Russell. Battery D, of the 6th Field Artillery, is to proceed by marching to Clay Center, Kas., to assist the citizens of that place in celebrating the Glorious Fourth. Clay Center is about forty miles from the post and the trip should be a delightful one, as the road follows the winding of the beautiful Republican river most of the way.

Junction City won from Fort Riley on Friday afternoon on the city grounds by the score of 9 to 3 1-2. Fort Riley started the scoring in the first period when two goals were recorded, but after that the city team proved too fast and rolled up goal after goal. H. D. Thompson, of Junction, had his pony fall with him and he suffered a broken shoulder.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 16, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. Cummings gave a delightful dinner at "Saints' Rest" on Discovery bay last Tuesday evening. After a most enjoyable drive they reached Mrs. Tukey's, who served a course dinner for them. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Misses Reed and Cummins, Dr. and Mrs. Porter. Dr. and Mrs. Mills, of Fort Flagler, spent the first of the week in Seattle. Miss Cummins was the hostess on Wednesday evening at a most successful beach supper. Though they did not have all the "comforts of home," she prepared and every one assisted in the cooking of an elaborate supper. The immense driftwood fire served both as a necessity and a thing of beauty. Those who enjoyed Miss Cummins' charming hospitality were Misses Martin, Reed, Abbott, Captain Abbott, Lieutenant Williford, Vose and Peterson.

Though times have been exceedingly gay at Worden, a few enjoyable skating parties have been worked in between events, and the one on Thursday evening was particularly successful. The new quarters that have been recently built for the officers just back of the fortifications are brought into use as the rink, and are sufficiently large for everyone to tumble without coming in contact with the other skaters.

Captain Orton, Pay Dept., was here Friday and several young gentlemen, members of the University Club in Seattle, accompanied him, coming to Worden to challenge the officers of this post for a game of ball to be played a week from Sunday, when the camp breaks. The challenge was accepted, and now the officers can be seen most any time training for the event. The representatives of the University Club were informally entertained by Captain Abbott at his quarters. The visitors to Victoria this week included Col. and Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Barrell, Misses Abbott and Cummins.

This district was much shocked when on Friday evening Colonel Cummings announced that his application for retirement, to take effect July 10, had been accepted. Previous to this no one knew that the Colonel had sent in his application, and coming as it did, as such a surprise, and to realize that he was to leave in so short a time, caused everyone in the garrison to feel it most keenly. Not only is the Colonel a great loss to the garrison, but the fact that it will take away Mrs. Cummings and his charming daughter, Miss Ruth, who have taken a most prominent part in the social life here, leaves a place that will be most difficult to fill. It is Colonel Cummings' intention to make their home in Tecumseh, Mich., from where he entered West Point forty years ago. After they have settled upon a home there they will travel extensively. Colonel Cummings will close on July 10 a most brilliant career in the Army. His record for bravery during the Indian wars has been recognized by the War Department on several occasions, such as details on the General Staff and in the War College. His bravery, consideration of others, his justness, his brilliancy, make him a type of an Army officer that one finds not too frequently, and his retirement is a matter of deep regret to every officer and soldier, not only in this district, but who has ever come in contact with him.

Mrs. Harry W. Newton left on Monday to spend several weeks with friends in San Francisco. Miss Louise Masteller arrived on Monday to be the guest of her brother, Capt. K. C. Masteller, until the latter leaves in August for Monroe. Miss Masteller comes from Los Angeles, Cal.

The 150th Co., C.A.C., arrived here on Sunday to participate in the maneuvers. They came here from Fort Ward, and are commanded by Lieutenant Townes. While here the company

will have their annual target practice, as there are no guns at Fort Ward.

Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Moore and children arrived in Port Townsend on Sunday. Captain Moore has been spending a four months' sick leave at his home in Nebraska, and was much benefited by his rest. The Moores will not occupy quarters in the garrison, but will live in Port Townsend.

Mrs. Miller was the hostess for the afternoon bridge club on Friday afternoon. Her guests were: Mmes. Cummings, Carroll, Porter, Masteller and Preston, Misses Abbott and Martin.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Reeder gave a jolly hay ride in honor of their sister, Miss Martin, of Memphis, Tenn. An Army wagon, bountifully provided with straw and young people, was driven to Discovery bay, where dinner was served for the merrymakers. Those who sang their way to the bay and back again were: Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Misses Martin, Cummings, Reed, Masteller, Captains Buckley and Abbott, Lieutenants Burt, Williford, Townes and Lewis.

On Monday the soldiers marched into camp with drums beating and colors flying. The tents were soon pitched back of the guns, and grim war was soon after declared, and constantly since then the troops have been "called" into action. As the officers have to remain in camp after 8 p.m., here end the gayeties for two weeks.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 24, 1908.

Those cadets fortunate enough to have obtained the privilege have been enjoying brief leaves during the past week. Now all are once more "at home" at Camp Ruger, and the usual camp routine is being followed. Artillery drill, target practice, practical military engineering and swimming occupy the morning hours, very fully from 7 a.m. until noon. Parade occurs each evening at 5:30, followed by guard mounting. Inspection and guard mounting are the only exercises on Saturday afternoon, as a rule. Last Saturday afternoon a special parade was held in honor of the visiting 23d Regiment.

Among the young ladies attending the tri-weekly hops have been the Misses Larned, Fieberger, Scott, Gandy, Mitchell, Page, Young, Ayer, Patton, Jocelyn, Brooke, Hamilton, Alexander, Hamilton, Fleming, Edith Hopkins, and Root. Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Summerlin, of Washington, D.C., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Denny, stopped at West Point early in the week on an automobile trip from Washington to Albany.

Capt. Guy B. Smith, 4th Inf.; Capt. James R. Richards, retired; Capt. George T. Summerlin, resigned; Lieut. Philip Matthews, Coast Art., and Lieut. Douglas McKay, resigned, have been among officers recently visiting the post. Mrs. G. C. Hopkins, a sister of General Page, and Miss Edith Hopkins have been among guests recently at the hotel. Mrs. William B. Ladue and her little daughter, Louise, have been guests of Miss Newlands and of Mrs. Charles F. Roe. Mrs. Root and the Misses Root, of St. Louis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asensio.

The following list of the names of summer encampments of the corps of cadets, covering a period of ninety years may be of interest at this season. The record extends from 1818 to 1908. 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, Clinton; 1822, Calhoun; 1823, Scott; 1824, Gaines; 1825, Hitchcock; 1826, Jackson; 1827, Wood; 1828, Brown; 1829, Worth; 1830, Eaton.

1831, Carroll; 1832, Cass; 1833, Rensselaer; 1834, Macomb; 1835, Atkinson; 1836, Jones; 1837, Poinsett; 1838, Fowler; 1839, Fenwick; 1840, Biddle.

1841, Tyler; 1842, Spencer; 1843, Totten; 1844, Wilkins; 1845, Marcy; 1846, Taylor; 1847, Scott; 1848, Doniphan; 1849, Kearney; 1850, Gaines.

1851, Brady; 1852, Brooke; 1853, Jeff. Davis; 1854, Bliss; 1855, Calhoun; 1856, Walker; 1857, Quitman; 1858, Jeff. Davis; 1859, R. E. Lee; 1860, Frank Pierce.

1861, McRae; 1862, Anderson; 1863, Bayard; 1864, Buford; 1865, Lincoln; 1866, Reynolds; 1867, Sedgwick; 1868, Russell; 1869, McPherson; 1870, G. H. Thomas.

1871, Belknap; 1872, Thayer; 1873, Swift; 1874, Gardiner; 1875, Williams; 1876, Washington; 1877, Meade; 1878, Mansfield; 1879, Canby; 1880, Heintzelman.

1881, U. S. Grant; 1882, Garfield; 1883, D. H. Mahan; 1884, A. E. Church; 1885, B. F. Davis; 1886, W. S. Hancock; 1887, W. P. Sanders; 1888, Gilmore; 1889, Mackenzie; 1890, Weir.

1891, W. T. Sherman; 1892, Kendrick; 1893, Sheridan; 1894, Cullum; 1895, McDowell; 1896, Hooker; 1897, Warren; 1898, Humphreys; 1899, W. H. Smith.

1900, Wansboro; 1901, Stotsenburg; 1902, Churchman; 1903, W. E. Shipp; 1904, A. G. Forse; 1905, Edgerton; 1906, Schofield; 1907, P. S. Michie; 1908, Ruger.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 19, 1908.

The 22d Infantry will leave this afternoon for San Francisco where they will embark on a transport for Alaska. All of the officers of the 22d have been very popular, and there is general regret that they are leaving.

Monday the weekly bridge club was postponed owing to the majority of the members wishing to attend the play, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," in Monterey. However, they met on Wednesday evening with Mrs. Merriman as hostess. Mrs. Smedberg arrived on Saturday from San Francisco, and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McIver. Col. and Mrs. Maus entertained Colonel Duncan, Major and Mrs. Keefer and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham at dinner Tuesday evening. Mrs. McIver entertained at a small bridge party Monday afternoon.

Tuesday the School of Musketry went into the field for a week's drill at camp near Seaside. The officers were Major McIver and Lieutenants Clark, Rockwell, Tomlinson, West, Petty, Kinzie and Hixon.

Mrs. Bowen gave a delightful bridge party Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Merriman. Thursday Mrs. Graham gave a luncheon for Mrs. Green, Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Hovey-King.

This week Capt. and Mrs. Parker are moving into the house recently occupied by Captain Hanigan and family. Captain Hanigan and Captain Koble preceded the 22d Infantry to San Francisco to receive instruction in the duties of disbursing officer, as they are to be in command of Fort Egbert and St. Michael, respectively. Captain Curtis left the post on Friday for his recruiting station at Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Green, who has been the guest of Mrs. Graham, is now visiting her sister, Mrs. Pulliam, in Pacific Grove. Mr. Pulliam is still on government duty in Santo Domingo.

Colonel Duncan arrived in the post Monday night to witness the field firing. Lieut. Ray Hill returned Monday from a month's leave spent in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Pond have at their house guest Miss Ord. Mrs. Estes gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of friends from Carmel-by-the-Sea. Mrs. Connolley is looking forward to a visit from her son, Cadet Connolley, who comes home on his furlough.

The Bridge Club met on June 5 with Mrs. Hovey-King as hostess. The winners of the highest scores were Mrs. Chapman and Lieutenant Chaffin. Mrs. McIver entertained at bridge last week. Her guests were: Mmes. Maus, Lewis, Merriman, Trillie, Estes, Wright, Waner, Webster, DeWitt, Moller, Echard, Parker, Pulliam, Green and Graham.

Harry Moon, son of Colonel Moon, arrived in the post the last week to spend the summer here with his parents. Miss Smith, daughter of Colonel Smith, stationed at Angel Island, is visiting Mrs. Moller. Mrs. Keefer and Miss Alford went to San Francisco on a shopping tour to-day.

Word has been received in the post that the baggage of the 22d Infantry was wrecked at East Callad, and all are wondering how much damage has been done.

Thursday of last week Mrs. Cassidy gave a large five hundred party. She had six tables. Those playing were: Mrs. Moller, Twymann, Webster, Pease, Lewis, Crawford, Dalton, DeWitt, Wright, Maus, Merriman, Herr, Smith, Mount, Chapman, Bowen, Ahrends, Pond, Phillips, McIver, Johnston, Parker, Carrithers, Binford, Gerhardt and Miss Alford. The

fortunate winners of prizes were Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Pease.

Mrs. C. C. Smith had as dinner guests Tuesday night Col. and Mrs. Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Mount. Mrs. Parker gave a card party on Friday, having two tables of bridge and three tables of five hundred. Those playing were: Mmes. Webster, Hovey-King, Lewis, Estes, Merriman, Hannigan and McIver, Mans, Pease, Gerhardt, Dalton, Ahrendt, Johnson, Moller, Cassidy, Bowen and Moon. Great merriment was caused by the unique manner of distributing the prizes. The one having the highest score was allowed first choice of the packages and so on. The winners were Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Pease and Mrs. Gerhardt.

A large hop was given on Friday night in the Officers' Club in honor of the 22d and the 8th Infantry.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 21, 1908.

Mrs. William P. Hill entertained with a bridge party last Friday when her guests were: Mrs. C. Ewing, Mrs. Henry J. Goldman, Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack, Mrs. John M. Morgan, Mrs. John W. Craig, Mrs. Charles W. Van Way, Mrs. George W. Biegler, Mrs. Reynold F. Migdalski, Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Mrs. Frank Baker, Mrs. Frank Edwards and Mrs. William Dallam.

Miss Josephine O'Keefe, of Leavenworth, is the guest of her brother, Chaplain O'Keefe. Miss Dora O'Keefe entertained with a delightful bridge party Tuesday, when her guests were: Mrs. Horatio G. Sickel, Mrs. Henry J. Goldman, Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack, Mrs. John M. Morgan, Mrs. John W. Craig, Mrs. Charles W. Van Way, Mrs. George W. Biegler, Mrs. Reynold F. Migdalski, Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Mrs. Frank Edwards, Mrs. William Dallam, Mrs. Frank Baker, Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Miss Edwards and Miss Ewing, of the post; and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Morrison and Miss Loop, of Chattanooga. Lieut. and Mrs. Reynold F. Migdalski had as guests for dinner Sunday Miss Ewing, Lieutenant Robins and Lieutenant Geary.

Col. George A. Dodd has arrived and taken command of the post. He is the guest of Major and Mrs. Sickel until his furniture arrives. Mrs. Dodd and family will join him later.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot entertained with a lotto party Thursday, when their guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Walker, Miss Edwards, Miss Ewing, and Lieutenants Robins, Geary, Hunter, Brown and Kimball. Mrs. Richard Walker has returned after an absence of several weeks. The following people went out on a hay ride one evening last week: Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Frank Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Dallam, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Dora O'Keefe, Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Miss Edwards, Miss Ewing, Lieutenants Geary, Robins and Hunter, and Captain Michie.

Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, commander of the Department of the Gulf, with several members of his staff, was in the post last week for the purpose of making arrangements for the maneuvers, which will be held in Chickamauga Park next month.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack entertained Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell at dinner during the week. Mrs. Caldwell and children left Friday for Oshkosh, Wis., to remain several weeks, when they will go to Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Caldwell will attend the Service School.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 20, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Meyer, commander of the Department of Texas; Col. R. R. Stevens, chief quartermaster; Major T. Lassiter, adjutant general, and Capt. L. H. Bash, subsistence department, left this morning for Leon Springs. The party will be joined by Col. L. T. Rodgers, quartermaster general of the Texas National Guard. The party will go to the range for the purpose of considering details for the maneuvers.

Lieut. W. P. Coleman returned yesterday from Leon Springs target range and spent the day at headquarters looking up official matters. Leon Springs never looked better; camps are being established in various parts of the large reservation, and all the men are kept busy.

Major and Mrs. Omar Bundy have as their guests Col. H. M. Andrews, of the 1st Field Art., of Fort Sill, Okla., and Major E. A. Root, 19th Inf., of Fort McIntosh. Mrs. W. E. Ayer and daughter left for New York, where they will be joined by Major Ayer following his return from the maneuvers. Mrs. Root, wife of Major Root, of Fort McIntosh, is the guest of friends at Fort Sam Houston.

A jolly party were entertained at the quarters of Capt. H. G. Bishop and Lieut. T. J. Holliday, 3d Art., in the Lower Post. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall, Mrs. Higgins, Misses Helen and Miriam Clark, Misses Edith and Elise Burbank, Miss Gerard, Miss Rowse, Miss Jones, Col. Lotus Niles, Capt. Charles E. Hay, Lieuts. D. Van Vorhis, Frank Thorp, N. C. Shinerick, C. P. Hollingsworth, C. J. Crockett, W. E. Dunn and the hosts.

Col. F. L. Towne has gone to his summer home in New Hampshire. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained after the officers' hop at supper, served on their lawn in the Lower Post. Forty guests enjoyed the occasion. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter Harris entertained at dinner Capt. C. E. Hay, Jr., Capt. W. T. Merry, Mr. Bedell and Mr. Sibley. All attended the hop after dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Flemming entertained the Riding Club at the Country Club, Col. and Mrs. Clem, Capt. and Mrs. Shepard and others from town. This ride concludes the season for the riding club, which will be organized again during the fall.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 24, 1908.

The Hartford, Chicago, Olympia, Arkansas and Nevada steamed into the Roads Wednesday morning, bringing about six hundred midshipmen from Annapolis. Shore liberty began Friday afternoon and the courtesy of the club was extended to midshipmen and naval officers. Friday evening a dance was given in the administration building from eight until ten o'clock. Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway and Capt. and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner received, and about a hundred and fifty midshipmen attended, besides the post officers and girls. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Abernethy gave dinner before the hop to Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Crawford. During the midshipmen's stay Capt. and Mrs. Henry Scott kept open house. Mrs. Scott, who is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sampson, has two brothers at the Naval Academy.

Saturday afternoon the midshipmen nine played the Fort Monroe team an exciting game of baseball, the post team winning by a score of 8-7.

Saturday evening Mrs. William C. Davis entertained Capt. and Mrs. Robert Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rosebeck, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ann Gifford and Lieutenants Jacobs, Burgin, Booth and Rutherford at dinner. Miss Florence Booker, Miss Margaret Kimberly and Miss Mary McMenamin were the guests of Midshipmen Ben Tilley, Dearing and Comfort for dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Leroy Bartlett entertained with a dinner for eight before the hop.

The hop Saturday was a large and brilliant affair. The midshipmen turned out in full force and the hotel numbered many Navy people among its guests. After the dance the club porch was thronged with supper parties. Sunday afternoon Miss Marguerite Knox gave an informal tea at the Soldiers' Home in honor of her house guest, Miss Frances Miller, of Washington. Mrs. George F. E. Harrison served a buffet supper for the younger set on Sunday evening. Those present were: Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ruth Ridgway, Miss Ann Gifford, Miss Leila Harrison, the Misses Lucile and Marguerite Woods and Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly. Midshipmen Anderson, Smith, Jordan, Kilduff, Messrs. Tohmiller, of Washington, and George and Cleve

Harrison. Early Monday morning the midshipmen left for New London.

Mrs. Connor and Miss Margaret Connor are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson. Mrs. Cooper is up from Cuba, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Smith, for the summer. Mrs. Parker is spending the summer months with her daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, and Major Kuhn. Friday morning Mrs. Jacob M. Coward entertained delightfully with a porch bridge party. Among those present were: Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Rosebeck, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Brigham, Miss Dorr, Miss Franklin and Miss Stewart. The dainty prizes were won by Mrs. Schenck, Miss Stewart and Mrs. Ryan.

Captain Lemly, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Lemly and Miss Lemly are at the Sherwood Inn for several weeks. Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, U.S.N., has been stopping at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Schenck, widow of Lieut. Col. A. D. Schenck, has left Monroe to visit Dr. and Mrs. Van Pool at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Monday evening the bachelors of the post gave a most enjoyable party to Buck Roe. Those who went were: Capt. and Mrs. Robert Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rosebeck, Mrs. William Davis, Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ann Gifford, Lieutenants Burgin, Booth, Coulter, Geiger, Rutherford and Jacobs.

FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, June 16, 1908.

After postponements due to unavoidable causes, the first quarterly athletic meet in the Artillery District of the Columbia was held at this post on Friday. Except for an occasional shower, the day was most pleasant. The athletic events were run off from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. with clock-like regularity, with not a delay of any kind. We did not break any of the inter-collegiate records, but in the 100-yard dash Sergeant Quade, of the 34th Co., C.A.C., covered the distance in 10.25 secs., which we think is going some for a stalwart coast Artilleryman like the Sergeant. In the half-mile run Sergeant Stanton, 3d Co., led the field, and seemed a sure winner, but Private Hudson, 33d Co., came in strong at the finish and had the tape been a yard farther away Hudson would have won. Fort Columbia gave a fine exhibition in the tent pitching contest, and Stevens evened the score by its clever work in the bayonet drill.

In the afternoon the baseball game had everyone on his feet from start to finish. The game was Stevens vs. Columbia, and Stevens started off in the lead. Columbia tied the score in the sixth inning and again in the eighth and ninth innings. Stevens managed to get the winning run in the last half of the ninth, and this ended what everyone pronounced an ideal field day.

From Fort Columbia, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer took lunch with Capt. and Mrs. Lamoreux, Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle with Lieut. and Mrs. Kerfoot, and Lieutenant Behr with Lieutenant Cullen.

Since the first of June we have spent every day trying to have the necessary sub-caliber practice to lead up to the first season's target practice, but on account of so much fishing with nets in the river it has been very hard to do anything. In the matter of river improvements, the United States furnishes the money and does the work, but in the matter of controlling the river navigation, the fishermen claim the right, and do obstruct the navigation whenever they desire to fish. A few weeks ago the Engineer tug Arago came in contact with a net and might have drifted out to sea in a helpless condition had it not been for the timely assistance of another boat. The quartermaster boat has several times been fouled by these nets, and it was only by good luck that an accident was avoided.

We have at Stevens a very fine body of men. Only two desertions have occurred at this post since the first of January, 1908, and there has been just one trial by general court-martial since that date, and not one dishonorable discharge. There are very few trials by summary court. Nevertheless because we are good, those men who do the guard and fatigue work wonder why their tours come so often. The strength of the companies here is but fifty per cent. of the authorized strength, and as forty-six recruits were sent to Columbia in March last, and as many men have been sent to the companies in San Francisco and to the forts in Puget Sound, we wish someone would call the attention of the persons in authority to the needs of this post.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 20, 1908.

Improvements at Douglas, made possible by the recent appropriation of nearly \$170,000 by Congress, will soon begin. Contracts have already been let for the construction of a new hospital building and a bakery. The hospital will be of pressed brick and stone, 42 by 142 feet, and will be erected by the Campbell Building Company at a cost of \$38,525. Carteby & Dümbeck have been awarded the contract for plumbing, their bid being \$9,000, and the Salt Lake Electric Supply Company gets the lighting contract or wiring contract until such time as lights are supplied, which brings them \$700. The Campbell company also gets the contract for the bakery, which will cost \$12,600, and the fixtures will cost several hundred more. The bakery will be of brick and stone, and will be 50x150 feet. The hospital building is to be in two parts, one of three stories and one of two. Two large wards will give space for eighteen beds each. The building will be thoroughly modern. Contracts will shortly be let for the construction of the other buildings, a new barracks and some other much needed places, and the fort will shortly present a much finer appearance.

Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow entertained a number of the garrison people at a tea Friday afternoon to meet Miss Stella Fabian, of Salt Lake, and her guest, Miss Mabel Burrows, of New York. While the Friday afternoon band concert was on tea was served on a corner of the lawn and here the guests gathered. Little Tom Harker, the three-year-old at the Harker quarters, entertained all the children of the garrison at a birthday party this afternoon. The little folk enjoyed games and supper, Mrs. Harker being assisted by a few of the mothers.

Word comes to Salt Lake of the continued improvement in the condition of Capt. Robert H. Allen, who was taken ill while in Washington at the bedside of his sick child. Mrs. Allen has gone on to join him, and there is a prospect of his being able to go to Fort Sheridan after all for the shoot. Miss Sadie Davison, who has been visiting Miss Maud Weimer, has gone on to Alaska to join her brother, Capt. Peter Weimer Davison, 22d Inf. Mrs. W. A. Moon and her daughter, Dorothy, arrived yesterday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Snow. Cadet Charles Hines is here from West Point spending his furlough with his parents. He will be one of the attendants at the wedding of his sister, Miss Della Hines, which takes place next Wednesday.

The usual weekly hop was not given Friday evening, the officers who had returned from the march being too weary to dance and the others too busy preparing for their outing of the next morning. The regimental bridge club meets Tuesday at Mrs. Snow's. Mrs. Willis T. May has arrived from Los Angeles, and Major and Mrs. May are now at home at No. 17.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., June 17, 1908.

The storm of last week did a great deal of damage to this part of the country, and for several days we were cut off from all communication with the outside world.

Mrs. Blackmore and son, Drew, left on Thursday for their home in Cincinnati. Sunrise during the last week "call to arms" was sounded and the battalion went out for a march, returning to the post about midnight. Lieutenant Margretts was called away suddenly by the death of his mother. Mrs. Margretts accompanied him.

Headquarters, band and two batteries leave here June 16 for Leon Springs, where the maneuvers are to take place.

Major Menoher is away inspecting the university at Still-

water, Okla. Capt. and Mrs. Stone arrived last week from Fort McDowell, Cal. Captain Stone is ordered here as constructing quartermaster. Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt are awaiting themselves of ten days' leave, in Kansas City.

Mrs. Deems leaves about the 20th for Vancouver Barracks, where she will spend the summer as the guest of her father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. Brush. Mrs. Willyoung and Mrs. Menoher will leave shortly for the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Keane leave the last of the month for Sandy Hook, where Lieutenant Keane is to be stationed, having been detailed in the Ordnance Department.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 23, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, department commander, has accepted an invitation to be present at the Phil Kearney celebration at Sheridan, Wyo., July 1-4, and will be the guest of Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired. As a lieutenant, General Morton was in command of the party engaged in the removal of the bodies of the victims of the Fort Fetterman massacre from the old Phil Kearney burying ground, but has not visited the scene of his former service for many years.

Mrs. N. W. Riley is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn during Lieutenant Riley's absence at Watertown, S.D., with the 2d Battalion. Mrs. Hunsaker entertained at luncheon at the Omaha Field Club Thursday, having Mrs. Jack Hayes, Mrs. J. L. Hines and Mrs. I. L. Wilby, of Atlanta, Mrs. Hayes' mother, as guests. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett were host and hostess at a dinner Sunday night, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines, Captain Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker and Mrs. Crimmins.

The 2d Battalion, 16th Inf., in command of Captain Crimmins, left on Thursday morning for Watertown, S.D., to be absent a month on target practice.

Rev. Father Mullins, S.J., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn over Sunday. Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, chief of staff, was at the post Friday afternoon, and accompanied by Captain Gohn and Lieutenant Churchill rode out to inspect a site for a target range in the vicinity of the post. Captain Leonard, Nebraska National Guard, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. White Sunday. Mrs. M. L. Crimmins was hostess at a very attractive dinner last Friday night, entertaining Mesdames White, Michaelis, Patton and Bennett.

Companies I and K, in command of Capt. Edgar Ridenour, returned Saturday from a three days' practice march to Richfield and Seymour, Neb. The recent rains rendered the roads exceptionally heavy and made marching most difficult. Companies L and M, in command of Captain Dalton, left yesterday morning for a similar march.

Mrs. Jack Hayes had Mesdames Gohn, Ball, Struthers, Wilson, Dalton and Riley as bridge guests Friday afternoon; Mrs. Dalton poured tea. Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Bundel and Van Dusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Wilby and Mrs. Struthers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White at dinner last Wednesday night. Mrs. Soldine, who has been at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, for some months, left Thursday night to join her husband at Watertown. Mrs. H. F. Dalton gave a luncheon on Tuesday, her guests being Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Wilby and Mrs. Hayes. Afternoon bridge has become very popular with the ladies of the garrison, and on Monday Mrs. Ball entertained, those playing being Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. Wilby and Mrs. Struthers.

The tennis courts, which were badly damaged by the recent tornado, have been put in shape again for playing. The repairs to the post are progressing slowly and it will be several months before the officers' quarters receive the new roofs and porches to replace those blown away in the storm.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 22, 1908.

Mrs. Heitzkuh, of Portland, Oregon, who has been visiting Mrs. George W. Helms, left last Tuesday for the East, where she will spend the summer. Capt. Robert N. Winn entertained a number of friends at dinner Saturday evening. Mrs. George R. Hunt, who has been visiting Mrs. John T. Geary, left the latter part of the week for her home in Louisville, Ky. Miss Clarke, from St. Louis, was Mrs. Charles J. Symons' guest for a day or two last week. Capt. R. L. Carswell, Med. Corps, was a visitor in the post last week en route to his station, Angel Island, Cal. While here Captain Carswell was the guest of Capt. William A. Powell. Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf., returned the early part of the week from Arcadia, Mo., where he spent a ten days' leave.

The series of baseball games being played here for the \$50 prize is becoming very exciting. On Tuesday the 17th Company defeated the 15th Company, and on Wednesday the 15th and 17th Companies tie for first place.

NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., May 15, 1908.

With the departure of the 1st Infantry from Camp Connell the post becomes abandoned as a garrison for Regular troops. It was established about five years ago and named for Captain Connell, 9th Inf., who was killed at Balangiga, Samar, with most of the members of his company. The post will be garrisoned in the future by the 6th Battalion of Scouts, commanded by Major Franklin S. Hutton. Major Hutton and three of his companies have arrived at their new garrison, expecting the other during the week.

The military hospital at Los Baños, Laguna, has been designated a sanatorium for the special treatment of certain chronic cases that the Medical Department may deem it wise to send there. Los Baños is the second summer resort of the islands and bids fair to enter the competition for first place with Camp John Hay.

The 35th Company, Coast Art., disembarked from the Sherman last week and took possession of their new garrison on Corregidor. The fortifications there are nearly completed. Other companies are expected to join the command in the near future. It is understood that eventually there will be two artillery districts, the district of Manila Bay and the district of Subic Bay.

The work on the ice plant at Stotsenburg is progressing with rapid stride. The plant is being constructed and machinery being placed by the Quartermaster's Department. After this work is done the plant will be turned over to the commissary for management. At present all the ice received at Stotsenburg is shipped from Manila, causing a great waste of ice and freight expense.

The division despatch boat, Mindanao, is being used for a despatch boat while the 1st Infantry is quarantined at Mariveles.

Major General Weston, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the southern departments, has gone to Camp John Hay, where division headquarters is established temporarily. He was accompanied by Captains Barnum and Rethers, his aides, and expects to return to Manila June 1. Colonel Mills, Chief of Staff, has returned to Manila after an absence in the mountains at Baguio. Mrs. Mills will not return until June 1. Col. J. T. Kerr, Adjutant General of the Division, has been with the Division Commander at Camp John Hay during the past week. Lieut. Col. W. W. Gray, Med. Dept., who arrived last week on the Sherman, has gone to the Department of the Visayas to assume the duties of chief surgeon. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the Department of Luzon, returned to Manila last Wednesday after an absence of almost two weeks on an inspection tour.

The 23d Infantry Lantaka has made its appearance in the Philippines under the editorship of Chaplain Sutherland. The Lantaka was started by the 23d two years ago and is a bright and newsy sheet. Chaplain Sutherland wields a trenchant pen and announces that his paper will not appear as a regular weekly but, like the Philistine, will be issued "every little

while." Capt. H. A. Drum, regimental adjutant, is the business manager of the paper.

Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, P.S., returned to Manila last Wednesday with General Mills and has been a guest at the Army and Navy Club of Manila. Capt. Ernest F. Raffner, Med. Dept., left Manila on the Sherman for China and Japan, where he will take his two months' leave. Capt. William J. Kelly, 9th Cav., and family have been in Manila for a few days after a month's stay at Camp John Hay, leaving Tuesday on the Wright for Camp McGrath. Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf., treasurer of Mindoro, has arrived in Manila with Mrs. Smith, en route to the United States. Lieutenant Smith has been on duty with the civil government for the last four years and will take long leave, after which he expects to resign his civil government position and return to his regiment. He will return to the States by way of Europe. Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., on May 12 en route to Europe, where he will spend his leave. After returning to the States he will join his regiment in Texas. Mrs. William M. Swaine, wife of Captain Swaine, 1st Inf., and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, wife of Lieutenant Lister, 1st Inf., were guests at the Delmonico hotel during the week. The wife and family of Lieut. H. M. Joss, P.S., have joined Lieutenant Joss in the islands after a visit home in the States.

Mrs. and Miss Bliss, wife and daughter of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, were given a rousing "dispedida" on the occasion of their leaving Zamboanga. The officers and ladies stationed at Mindanao's capital took leave of their commanding officer's wife at a reception given at the quarters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Perley. The quarters of the Chief Surgeon were handsomely decorated for the occasion, and one of the military bands stationed at Zamboanga furnished the music. Dainty refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Bliss. The guests included the officers and ladies of the staff departments and the various regiments stationed in and around Zamboanga.

Major and Mrs. William C. Borden, Med. Dept., entertained Thursday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Albert C. Mills. Official business called General Mills out of the city, but Mrs. Mills, Col. Edward E. Dravo, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, composed the party. Mrs. Ralph B. Lister has been a guest at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Mills until the departure of the 1st Infantry for the States, when she will join her husband. Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, Mrs. French and family are now living at No. 5 Military Plaza, the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace entertained informally at dinner last Wednesday evening, having Capt. and Mrs. William Brook, Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. O'Connor with them at their home on Calle Real. Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav., Mrs. and Miss Helen Kelly are visiting Major and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. McCulloch entertained delightfully at their home, Calle Nozaleda, on Tuesday evening. Judge and Mrs. William Kinkaid, Chaplain William Thomas Helm, U.S. N., and Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert were the guests. Lieut. Richard H. Jacobs, 26th Inf., was a host at a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club Wednesday evening. The guests were: Major and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, Miss Fecett, Miss Harriet O'Brien, Miss Alberta Clark, Lieut. Waite C. Johnson and Ensign W. E. Clark. Mrs. Harris L. Roberts was hostess at a most charming launch party of ladies Friday morning. Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace, Mrs. Z. W. Torrey, Mrs. Frederick O'Brien, Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Mrs. William Brook, Mrs. M. B. Isard, Mrs. Francis H. French, Mrs. Mercer Green Johnson, Mrs. Alexander M. Miller, Mrs. Edward A. Roache, Mrs. Paul H. McCook, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Henry Clay M. Supplee, Mrs. Patrick A. Connolly, Miss Harriet O'Brien, Miss Fecett, Miss French and Miss Houston were among the invited guests. The launch was taken about nine o'clock in the morning for an enjoyable ride up the Pasig river. Dainty refreshments were served during the day, the party reaching Manila about four o'clock.

Major and Mrs. Edward E. Hatch, 26th Inf., have returned to Major Hatch's station at Camp Daraga, after a few days' visit at the home of Major Robertis, 26th Inf.

FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., May 15, 1908.

Congress, in throwing out the provision for the purchase of additional land for the post, has seriously affected the future expansion of Fort McKinley. At present McKinley is large enough to accommodate only the bare buildings for the brigade stationed here. The Government held a lease on six thousand acres adjoining the reservation, with the right to buy at a reasonable price if Congress saw fit to make the appropriation. This it did not do, however, and the lease expired last April and as yet has not been renewed. It is not known just yet what will be done for maneuver field for the next training season.

Major S. D. Freeman, 9th Cav., was a visitor at the post early in the week, a guest on the 10th Cavalry line. Major Freeman was promoted from the 10th at this post and went to the States for a short leave, returning on the Sherman, accompanied by Mrs. Freeman. Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., was a guest here last Monday, his second recent trip to the post, the last being in the capacity of a member of the division rifle team, when he won a medal. Captain Pickering returned to the States with his regiment on the Sherman.

Fort McKinley will be especially favored as a result of the changes being made in the Adjutant General's Department. Not only will an officer of that department be detailed for duty at this post, but the officer to come here, Major George H. Morgan, is regarded as one of the most distinguished in the Army. Not only has he served in various staff departments with distinction, but he has the honor of having been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action, and given brevet rank for service scarcely less noted. Major Morgan is the first officer of the Adjutant General's or any other staff department to be assigned here. He has two charming daughters, who will add much to the social life of the post.

Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf., has arrived and assumed command of the 1st Battalion. He has the distinction in the islands of having constructed the magnificent ice plant of Manila, built in the early days and run by the Army until turned over to the civil government. Major Roudiez was a captain in the Quartermaster's Department at that time and had charge of the plant from the time the plans were drawn to the time it was disposed of. He has not been in the islands since then, but has been on duty in the Quartermaster's Department up to the time he received his promotion and assignment to the 30th Infantry.

A very convenient addition is being made to the garrison by running a road from the hospital garrison to Guadalupe street-car station. When this is completed a double system of buses will be run, making travel around the two-mile post more rapid and convenient.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., is making preparation to take a long leave, going from here to Japan, where Mrs. Boyd will join him and accompany him on an extended tour, going to the States before returning to the post.

The 10th Cavalry band has been for a month with the squadrons at Camp Wallace, then at Camp John Hay for two weeks, adding greatly to the natural charms of the popular summer resort. The band left John Hay last Wednesday under the command of Lieut. Henry B. Adair, 10th Cav., en route to this post.

Rev. George Williams White delivered an address at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday, last week. The Y.M.C.A. does a wonderfully good work in this garrison, furnishing the enlisted men practically all the sources of amusement they have.

The baseball games in the past league last Sunday were fast and interesting. In the afternoon the 29th Infantry defeated the 10th Cavalry by a score of 3 to 1 in one of the prettiest contests of the season. In the morning the Artillery defeated the 30th Infantry by a score of 7 to 4, and on Saturday the 30th Infantry defeated the 10th Cavalry. This leaves the 30th still in the lead for the pennant. The 29th Infantry and 10th Cavalry are tied for second place, and there is much

speculation as to which of the three teams will carry off the honors.

Major George H. Sands, 10th Cav., has just recovered from an attack of dengue fever. He has been at Camp John Hay for the past week and is regaining his strength slowly. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., who has been accompanying General Weston on his tour of inspection, returned last Tuesday and left the following day, going to Camp Wallace with General Weston to inspect the 1st Squadron of the 10th, and from there to Camp John Hay, where he is at present, with Mrs. and Miss Augur. They will return to the garrison about June 1. Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 20th Inf., has left the garrison for Camp John Hay, where he has relieved Lieut. J. A. Ullo, 1st Inf., as commander of the casual detachment.

Gen. John J. Pershing was relieved from command of the department by the return of General Mills, and with his wife and sister is spending a few weeks of recreation at Camp John Hay. Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., aide to General Pershing, has returned to the post after brief absence at Baguio, and is acting adjutant general during the absence of Major Sands. Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf., is now in the post and takes command of Co. K. Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., has left on a two months' leave, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, en route to Japan and China. Capt. Ernest M. Reeves, 29th Inf., who has been on leave in the States, arrived on the Sherman and is now in the garrison.

Lieut. Louis P. Schoonmaker, 10th Cav., was host at a dinner to a large number of officers of his regiment last Wednesday evening. Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf., who has been in Japan endeavoring to regain his strength after an attack of fever, is back in the garrison. He has not fully recovered, but he hopes to get in good shape without further leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Praet, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharn, Major and Mrs. Frederick E. Day, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Hilden Olin, Miss Campbell and Capt. Meriwether L. Walker.

Mrs. Charles A. Low was hostess at the meeting of the Bridge Club last week. Mrs. William B. Bannister took first honors and received the club prize, a silver bon-bon spoon.

Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall captured the second prize, a penalty gift from Mrs. William A. Carlton, who had received three prizes, six handsome plates. Lieut. and Mrs. Hilden Olin entertained at their quarters on the 30th Infantry line Saturday. Mrs. James Phalen and Miss Lena Stewart of Manila; Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, Lieut. George C. Goodrich and Lieut. George E. M. Kelly were of the party. Later they adjourned to Schofield hall and attended the weekly hop. Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 30th Inf., spent a few days in the garrison last week. He is on detached service on a map-making detail.

Miss Harriet O'Brien, niece of Col. Edward E. Dravo, was a hostess at a dinner at her residence, 12 Military Plaza, on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding, Lieut. Bloxham Ward, Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, Lieut. George C. Goodrich, Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly were Miss O'Brien's guests. The decorations were tasteful and handsome.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, after returning from a leave in China, will go to his new regiment, the 23d Infantry. It is with sincere regret that the entire regiment of the 30th Infantry view the departure of Col. and Mrs. Sharpe to other fields of usefulness when they have done so much and gained such popularity with the 30th. They carry with them the best wishes of the entire garrison.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., May 20, 1908.

Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., has been a patient in the Division Hospital during the past few days suffering with dengue fever.

The Orpheum Theatrical Company, from Manila, visited the post May 18 and played to crowded houses for two nights. Their show was a very creditable one.

The officers have organized polo teams, and are engaging in daily practice. The 1st and 3d Squadrons, 1st Cavalry, played a very interesting game of baseball on Saturday last, the 1st Squadron finally winning by the score of 3 to 2.

The garrison was deeply shocked and grieved when on May 11 Private Mike Beacham, of Troop F, 1st Cav., deliberately shot 1st Sergt. William H. Hoey and Pvt. Thomas F. Woodward, George Wilson, Edward F. Clark, Emmett W. Danpeer and Harry H. Whipple, all of the same troop. The last two soldiers were but slightly injured, but the other four were mortally wounded. They had just returned from target practice, and were cleaning their guns preparatory to placing them in the gun racks, when Beacham inserted a brace of cartridges in his gun, and advancing toward 1st Sergeant Hoey, who was talking with Privates Woodward, Wilson and Clark in the dining room, took deliberate aim and fired at them. Sergeant Hoey was instantly killed, and Privates Woodward, Wilson and Clark received wounds from which they subsequently died. Privates Danpeer and Whipple received superficial wounds, and it is thought they were unintentionally shot. The injured soldiers were immediately removed to the post hospital, where everything possible was done to save their lives, but Privates Woodward and Wilson died shortly afterward, and Private Clark lingered until next day, when he too expired. The wounds of Privates Danpeer and Whipple slight, and they are in no danger.

All of the deceased soldiers were young men, none of them exceeding twenty-three years of age, in their first enlistment, with the exception of Sergeant Hoey, who had just enlisted for the second time. The remains were escorted to the station by the entire regiment, where they were sent to Manila to be embalmed prior to being shipped to the States. This is one of the most shocking crimes ever perpetrated in the Army, and has cast a deep gloom over the entire garrison. It is expected that Private Beacham will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. He is at present kept a close prisoner in the guardhouse, but if turned over to the civil authorities he will be sent to Bilibid prison in Manila to await trial. He was examined by the post surgeon immediately following the shooting and reported to be sane.

The new ice plant is practically completed, and Engineer Louis Gordon, of the quartermaster's department, has just arrived to supervise the installation of the machinery.

General Mills, the department commander, made an inspection of the post May 18, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf. The General reviewed the troops in heavy marching order, and then made an inspection of the entire garrison.

CAVITE NOTES.

Cavite Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., May 15, 1908.

The marines of this station have played three games in the Manila ball league since the last letter from here, losing one and winning two, leaving the standing of the league as follows: Quartermaster, 632 points; Naval Station, 513; Civil Government, 487; 26th Infantry, 351. Moss, the pitcher for the marines, is doing good work and making a strenuous effort to get his team to first place, but the Quartermasters are putting forth splendid efforts to hold first place, and the others shoving hard.

Chief Master at Arms Patrick Murray, U.S.N., died last Thursday at the naval hospital at Canacao, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Cork, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1856, his mother being of Spanish descent and his father Irish. He enlisted in the Navy in 1877, since which time he has been continuously in the Service, finally reaching the highest promotion given enlisted men, that of chief master at arms. His nearest relative, James Murray, is a resident of Cadiz, Spain. During his career as a sailor he served on many vessels and saw nearly every important port in the world. He was a member of the crew of the ill-fated Trenton when that ship was lost in a typhoon which swept over Samos in 1899. After the Spanish-American war was over he found himself a member of the crew of the little gunboat Frolic, bound from New York to Manila. That was in 1900, and the captain of

the Frolic was Lieut. Comdr. James M. Helm, with Ensign Harry L. Wyman as executive officer. Off Cape Hatteras the Frolic met with a gale and the terrible buffeting that the Murray was at the wheel, and with the ship's cook in the fireroom brought the ship safely through the storm. After arriving in Manila, Murray was transferred to Manila, where he remained until his death. He could have retired from active service one year ago, but declined.

The cruiser Galveston is making preparations for her departure from this station for a cruise to the south. It is expected that she will visit Bangkok and several of the Indian ports before returning to Cavite. The Galveston and Chattanooga have been cruising miscellaneous, reporting in Manila every ten days.

Lieut. Herbert G. Sparrow, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Navigation of the insular government, is to return to the States, assigned to the Bureau of Equipment at Washington. He rendered the insular government valuable service, and leaves to the regret of his chief, Commissioner Forbes.

The transport Indianapolis is on her way from Batuan Island to Olongapo with a cargo of coal from the government mines, to be turned over to the Navy for exhaustive tests with a view to its adoption for use in the Navy. The coal tested so far has given very satisfactory results. Some of the coal used on the transport Wright was highly satisfactory, and as soon as it can be dug in sufficient quantities it will be used by the Quartermaster's Department altogether. The coal can be mined at Batuan considerably cheaper than it can be purchased from contractors handling the Japanese or Australian product.

Miss Charlotte Gearing, eldest daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, U.S.N., has been quite ill at Olongapo. Col. Edward E. Dravo entertained at dinner in compliment to Mrs. Gearing Monday evening, at No. 12 Military Plaza. Other guests were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Major and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Major and Mrs. Everard E. Hatch, Miss Harriet O'Brien, Col. Charles A. Booth and Capt. William Elliott.

BORN.

NORTON.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1908, to Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 8th Inf., and Mrs. Norton, a daughter, Dorothy.

PURNELL.—Born at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., June 20, 1908, a son, to the wife of Capt. Harry S. Purnell, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SPURR.—Born at Fort Terry, N.Y., June 11, 1908, to the wife of Capt. J. P. Spurr, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son.

ZANE.—Born at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 20, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. E. L. Zane, 14th Cav., a daughter, Elizabeth.

MARRIED.

CANAGA—EDWARDS.—At Mesella Park, N.M., June 21, 1908, Miss Margaret Edwards, daughter of Lieut. Col. Eaton A. Edwards, U.S.A., to Ensign Bruce Livingston Canaga, U.S.N.

CASSARD—WALKER.—At Winchester, Va., June 17, 1908, Miss Louise Tremlett Walker, sister of Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Harrison Cassard.

CHENEY—GILBERT.—At St. Paul, Minn., June 16, 1908, Lieut. Robert M. Cheney, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Frances Carrell Gilbert, daughter of the late Rt. Rev. Mahlon H. Gilbert, and Mrs. Gilbert, of St. Paul.

CHILES—HOWARD.—At Pulaski, Va., June 17, 1908, Dr. Joseph Haskell Chiles, brother of Capt. S. G. Chiles, 11th U.S. Inf., to Miss Ida Miller Howard.

EASTMAN—MOON.—At Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 17, 1908, Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Moon, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon, 20th U.S. Inf.

FREYER—CRITCHER.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 22, 1908, Lieut. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., and Miss Maria E. Critcher.

HACK—MILLER.—At Indianapolis, Ind., June 16, 1908, Miss Elizabeth Jane Miller, sister of the late Lieut. Ralph Miller, 6th U.S. Cav., to Mr. Oren Stephen Hack.

HAINES—PERSHING.—At Boulder, Colo., June 16, 1908, Mrs. Gertrude E. Haines to Capt. Ward B. Pershing, U.S.A., retired.

HARTSHORN—KIRTLAND.—At Manila, P.I., Miss Sallie Jamison Kirkland, sister of Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Edwin Simpson Hartshorn, 14th U.S. Inf.

PORTER—MATTINGLY.—At Washington, D.C., June 24, 1908, 1908, Miss Winifred Mattingly to Major David D. Porter, U.S.M.C.

PURDY—PHILIPPEUS.—At Pasadena, Cal., May 19, 1908, Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Minnie Annas Philippeus.

REAGAN—BUCK.—At Washington, D.C., June 25, 1908, Lieut. Taylor Mills Reagan, 15th U.S. Cav., and Jessie Margaret Bryning Buck.

VAN KIRK—JORDAN.—At New York City, June 24, 1908, Miss Henrietta Clark Jordan, sister of Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, 8th U.S. Cav., to Dr. Harry Hill Van Kirk, U.S.A.

DIED.

AUGUR.—Died at Fort Thomas, Ky., June 25, 1908, Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, 24th U.S. Inf.

DANIELL.—Died at Yonkers, N.Y., June 25, 1908, George J. Daniell, a well known veteran of the 7th N.G.N.Y.

DE OTTE.—Died in Helena, Mont., June 7, 1908, Edith A. M. de Otte, age seventeen, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. F. A. de Otte, U.S.R.C.S.

ERDT.—Died at Montclair, N.J., on Wednesday, June 10, 1908, Mr. Charles Erdt, father of the wife of Major Elon F. Wilcox, U.S.A., retired, and of Mr. Otto L. and Mr. Louis C. Erdt, of Los Angeles, Cal.

FESSENDEN.—Died at Stamford, Conn., June 24, 1908, Major Joshua A. Fessenden, U.S.A., retired.

HARBER.—Died at Youngstown, Ohio, June 22, 1908, Mr. Joseph Harber, father of Capt. Giles B. Harber, U.S.N.

HARTSUFF.—Died at Detroit, Mich., June 22, 1908, Brig. Gen. Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired.

KIDD.—Died at Huntington, Ind., June 11, 1908, Major Meredith H. Kidd, formerly a major of the 10th U.S. Cav., who resigned in 1870.

MCMAHON.—Died at New York city June 19, 1908, Miss Mary McMahon, sister-in-law of Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U.S.N.

MURRAY.—Died at Canacao, P.I., May 7, 1908, Chief Master-at-Arms Patrick Murray, U.S.N.

SAVAGE.—Died at Highwood, Ill., June 16, 1908, Solomon Savage, ordnance sergeant, U.S.A., retired. He served in the Army from 1861 to 1891.

STEELE.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., June 15, 1908, Mrs. Hattie Steele, mother of Mrs. John B. Milton, wife of Captain Milton, U.S.N.

WINSLOW.—Died at Norfolk, Conn., June 22, 1908, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., retired, brother of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The bound volume of the annual report of Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, for the year 1907, transmitted to the legislature Jan. 14, 1908, has just been issued. It is a volume of 1214 pages, and contains a great deal of interesting and useful data. Aside from the report of General Henry there are reports from various other officers, orders and circulars issued during the year, etc.

The 1st Infantry, Illinois National Guard, of Chicago, has a fine range house, or barracks, in course of erection on the rifle range at Camp Logan. Similar barracks are being

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erected for the other regiments. The men of our regiment are showing their appreciation of the opportunity for using the range on Sundays for rifle practice, and on Sunday, June 7, there were nearly two hundred men from the regiment present and shooting.

Major Willard C. Fisk, 7th N.Y., has been elected lieutenant colonel, vice Kipp, retired. He received eighteen votes against thirteen cast for Major Charles E. Leidecker. There was no announcement of candidates previously, and the officers voted without any red-hot preliminary electioneering. Lieut. Colonel elect Fisk first joined the regiment as a private in Co. G, March 24, 1874, and previous to being elected major, on Oct. 30, 1901, had served in the grades of sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant and captain. He is known as one of the best officers in the Guard. The next officer in the line of promotion for major is Capt. James E. Schuyler, of Co. B, who joined the regiment as a private in 1878.

Col. Perry M. Hoisington, commanding 2d Infantry, and Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, commanding the 1st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, have offered a prize loving cup, to be competed for in each regiment each year. These cups will be known as the "Hoisington Cup" and the "Metcalf Cup," to be awarded to the company team in each regiment making the highest score at the state rifle competition, providing that the cup will not be awarded to the team winning the brigade medal, but the name of such team will be engraved on the cup, which will then be awarded to the company team of that regiment making the next highest score, the name of which team will also be engraved on the cup. The captain of the company whose team wins the cup will be the proper custodian of the cup during the year in which the same is won. The name and location of the winning team will be engraved on each cup each year. The medal given by the N.R.A., second class, for the best individual aggregate score at two, three and five hundred yards, will also be awarded in each regiment on the result of the company team matches.

A practice cruise of the Michigan Naval Brigade is authorized for July 4 and 5, 1908. The commanding officer will designate the number of officers, petty officers and men not exceeding an aggregate of fifteen from Division II and fifteen from Division IV, 1st Battalion, who will report to the commanding officer U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria, and thirty from Division II, 2d Battalion, who will report to the commanding officer U.S.S. Yantic.

Adjutant General Stuart, of Pennsylvania, announces that during the encampment of the division at Gettysburg, Pa., July 16 to 25, inclusive, the annual inspection will be made by the officers of the Inspector General's Department, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector General, who will arrange schedule for same. Instructions for camp administration are also issued.

The governor and commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Minnesota will review the organizations of the Minnesota National Guard named below, at Camp Lakeview on the following dates: 3d Infantry, Tuesday, June 23; 1st Infantry, Friday, July 10.

69TH N.Y.—COL. EDWARD DUFFY.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Colonel Duffy, returned to its home station June 20 after a very beneficial week at the camp of instruction at Peekskill.

There were the usual close and extended order drills, guard duty, practice march and a problem of attack and defense. In the latter a battalion of three companies, under Major John E. Duffy, was posted in a very strong position to endeavor to repel an attack by a superior force composed of the seven remaining companies of the regiment. Major Duffy's command was finally beaten by some skillful flank movements of the opposing force, made during a direct attack. The Major's force early in the maneuvers captured no less a personage than Lieut. Col. Frederick Phisterer, A.A.G., but he was well treated, being allowed to remain under the shady branches of a tree. The horse and orderly of Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin were also captured by Major Duffy's men.

The quartermaster's department of the regiment made a fine record in unloading and loading the camp equipage and baggage from two freight cars. It took only eighteen minutes to unload the cars, and twenty-three minutes to load them. There was practically no sickness in camp, and it was one of the best tours of duty ever performed by the regiment.

Colonel Duffy has appointed ex-Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, of the Philippine Scouts, and 17th U.S. Inf., a battalion quartermaster and commissary. Mr. Waldo, who was also Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city, and is now chief of the Water Supply Police, will not be lacking in experience. He had close on six years' of practical soldiering in the Regular Army, a considerable portion of which was spent in "hiking" in the Philippines after bad Filipinos, and he has some strong letters of recommendation from well known Army officers for his service. Mr. Waldo has also served as a lieutenant in the 12th N.G.N.Y.

MARYLAND.

The battle flags of the Maryland state troops kept in the flag room of the State House, Annapolis, Md., form a very interesting collection. Major Gen. C. L. Riggs compiled interesting data concerning each, from which we make the following extracts:

"No. 1, 'Old Glory,' was carried by the Maryland troops during the War of the American Revolution, and is thought to be the oldest United States flag in existence, and the only National flag now extant carried by Continental troops. It is positively known to have been carried as the regimental flag of the 3d Maryland Regiment, under Col. John E. Howard, at the battle of Cowpens, S.C., in January, 1778.

"No. 2. This flag was carried by a company called the Union Volunteers of Baltimore attached to the 5th Regiment of Maryland Militia, which served at Fort McHenry and North Point on the 12th of September, 1814.

"No. 3. This is the original flag adopted by the Old Defenders' Association of the War of 1812-14, which association was organized after the battle of North Point by participants in that fight on Sept. 14, 1814, the day after the end of the battle.

"The following flags were carried by Maryland commands in the Federal Army, with the exception of that of the 9th Regiment, which was returned to the state by the War Department, were deposited in the State House by members of the G.A.R. on Nov. 21, 1906:

"No. 4, 1st Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, three flags; No. 5, 2d Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, six flags; No. 6, 3d Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, four flags; No. 7, 4th Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, three flags.

"No. 8, 5th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, four flags;

No. 9, 6th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, four flags; No. 10, 7th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, three flags; No. 11, 8th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, three flags; No. 12, 9th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, one flag; No. 13, 10th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, two flags; No. 14, 13th Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, two flags.

"No. 15, Farnell Legion, two flags; No. 16, 2d Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, two flags; No. 17, 3d Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, one flag; No. 18, 1st Eastern Shore Infantry, one flag; No. 19, 2d Infantry, Eastern Shore Infantry, one flag; No. 20, 1st Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, Cavalry, three flags; No. 21, 1st Regiment, Cavalry, two flags; No. 22, 3d Regiment, Cavalry, two flags; No. 23, Battery A, 2d Light Artillery, two flags; No. 24, Battery B, 2d Light Artillery, one flag; No. 25, Baltimore Battery, Light Artillery, one flag; No. 30, Headquarters flag, 2d Brigade.

The following flags, carried by Maryland commands in the Confederate army, were presented to the state of Maryland through the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate states in Maryland, Nov. 12, 1907:

"No. 26, Garrison flag; No. 27, Garrison flag; No. 28, 1st Maryland Infantry, one flag; No. 29, Co. A, 1st Maryland Infantry, one flag; No. 31, 2d Maryland Infantry, three flags.

"No. 32, 2d Maryland Infantry, one flag. This flag was carried at the battle of Culp's Hill, and is believed to be the only Confederate flag which was carried into the Federal lines at Gettysburg without being lost.

"No. 33, Capt. J. Lyle Clarke's Company, in the 21st Virginia, one flag; No. 34, 1st Maryland Cavalry, two flags; No. 35, 2d Maryland Cavalry, one flag; No. 36, 3d Maryland Cavalry, one flag.

ILLINOIS.

The 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, Col. M. J. Foreman, is very busy these days preparing for their practice march of ten days, from July 20, 1908, under the supervision of Capt. F. Sayre, 8th U.S. Cavalry, and Capt. G. V. H. Mosley, 5th U.S. Cavalry. The regiment is composed of three squadrons of three troops each: Troops A, C, E and I, stationed at Chicago; Troop B, at Bloomington; Troop D, Springfield; Troop G, Peoria; Troop H, at Macomb, Ill. The commanding officer, Col. Milton J. Foreman, served in the Spanish-American war, and is known as a most competent officer. The regimental adjutant, Capt. Willis Counselman, is a relative of Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The 1st Cavalry had some little trouble at first about wagons. Capt. W. A. Rosenfeld, commissary officer, who is also president of the Moline Wagon Co., volunteered to furnish the regiment with as many wagons as necessary for the march. The regiment feels much indebted to Captain Rosenfeld, who has lifted a big load from the regiment.

Capt. Martin Peterson, Troop F, 1st Cav., has been detailed to make a report on the balloon which will ascend on July 4. He will be first National Guard officer to officially represent any state.

OREGON.

Of the 106 commissioned officers now on duty with the Oregon National Guard, fifty-two of them served in the Spanish-American war, and their names follow: Brig. Gen. W. E. Finzer, A.G., and C.O.O.; Col. T. L. Perkins, A.D.C.; Capt. F. C. Brosius, M.D.; Capt. M. B. Marcellus, M.D.; 1st Lieut. C. C. McCormack, M.D.; 1st Lieut. G. A. White, O.D.

Col. C. E. McDonnell, Lieut. Col. J. M. Poorman, Major J. L. May, Major T. N. Dunbar, Capt. A. J. Johnstone, Capt. H. Hockenjos, Capt. W. S. Gilbert, 1st Lieut. J. B. Hibbard, 2d Lieut. C. Ritterspacher, 2d Lieut. M. T. Pratt, Capt. W. W. Wilson, 1st Lieut. W. F. Dougherty, Capt. L. A. Bowman, 1st Lieut. E. R. Lemison, Capt. C. T. Smith, Capt. F. A. Loomis, 1st Lieut. W. R. Logus, 2d Lieut. C. E. Burns, Jr., Capt. R. M. Dobie, 2d Lieut. R. Reich, 1st Lieut. E. Mosberger, 2d Lieut. G. Todd, 2d Lieut. S. L. Bobie, Capt. C. A. Murphy, 2d Lieut. C. Abrams, all 3d Regt.

Col. G. O. Royan, Major F. B. Hamlin, Major C. C. Hammond, Capt. F. E. Taylor, Capt. B. K. Lawson, 1st Lieut. W. S. Threlkeld, Capt. R. A. Babbs, 1st Lieut. W. G. White, 2d Lieut. W. W. Brewster, Capt. James E. Thornton, Capt. H. C. Slocum, 1st Lieut. Zopher N. Agee, 2d Lieut. F. G. Stewart, Capt. Frank A. Mead, 2d Lieut. Q. E. Propst, all 4th Regt.; Capt. H. U. Welch, 1st Lieut. F. I. Randall, 2d Lieut. J. P. Krupke, Field Art.; Capt. F. C. Brosius, Capt. M. B. Marcellus and 1st Lieut. C. C. McCormack, Hosp. Sec.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. H. T. asks: The addresses of the class of 1908, U.S. Naval Academy. Answer: On page 1105, June 6, under "Navy Gazette," we gave the assignments of the graduates. The addresses of the ships of the U.S. Navy are given in this paper each week. In any event, mail addressed to the ship in care of Postmaster, New York city, will always be forwarded.

C. asks: When an officer furnishes his own mount, under the new law, does the government furnish his horse equipments? Answer: Yes.

W. J. P. asks: Does a quartermaster sergeant of Infantry get the \$6 extra pay as mess sergeant? Answer: This is to be passed upon in a general order.

J. L.—The government liability bill, one of the last to be passed by the recent session of Congress, provides for compensation for injuries or death resulting from government employment, and makes the government liable only for such accidents occurring after Aug. 1, 1908. See our issue June 6, page 1102.

E. H. asks: Are there any official regulations pertaining to the sword manual such as are used by civic organizations, that is, K. of P., P.M., I.O.O.F., etc.? Answer: Chilcott's Templar Tactics and Manual, by Langdon S. Chilcott, Bangor, Me., to whom apply for price. The Uniform Rank K. of P. also have a book of tactics.

AN OLD SOLDIER asks: Whether the inmates of the Naval Home, while in the Home, draw their pensions? Answer: According to Navy Regulations, Par. 1253, "Whenever any officer, seaman, or marine entitled to a pension is admitted to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, or to a naval hospital, his pension, while he remains there, shall be deducted from his account and paid to the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit of the fund from which such home or hospital, respectively, is maintained." A bill, S. 5950, to provide for the holding in trust of the inmates' pensions by the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit of the inmate, to be paid to the latter on his discharge from the institution, or in case of his death to be paid to his personal representative, passed the Senate, but was left over in House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is probable that the bill will pass at next session, as its purpose is to put Navy pensioners on the same basis as Army pensioners in this regard.

E. F. L. asks: A man serves in the U.S. Army from March 9, 1898, until March 8, 1900; stays out one year, re-enlists, serves six years, continuous; re-enlists in two and a half months. What pay does he receive under the new law as a private and as a corporal in C.A.? Is he in his fourth enlistment? Answer: In third enlistment period; the first period you mention is thrown out.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: What is holding up the promotions of second lieutenants of Infantry, and when will the cause be removed? Answer: This block has now been removed.

A. J. L. asks: What is my status? First enlistment, 1892 to 1897, five years; out of Service 1898-99-00. Second enlistment 1901 to 1904, three years. Third enlistment 1904 to 1907, three years. Completed two three-year enlistments from 1901 to 1907, and am now on my fourth enlistment actually, and seventh year of continuous service. Was paid last pay at rate of \$21 per month. Under the provisions of new pay bill

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does my first enlistment of five years entitle to re-enlistment on basis of three-year enlistments? Answer: Your first enlistment would be thrown out.

HELENA asks: What will be the pay under the new bill of a man who was discharged, May 12, 1908, after completing six years of continuous service and failing to re-enlist within the three months and who then again entered the Service? Answer: You would be in your second enlistment.

J. C. W. asks: (1) A private in U.S.M.C. was absent without leave five months and twenty days. Is there an order in effect that he does not have to make up that time? I enlisted Aug. 20, 1904, and when should I be discharged? (2) I am a corporal in U.S.M.C., and my enlistment expires in November, 1908. I intend to re-enlist. Will I receive any bonus provided I re-enlist within three months? As I am on my fourth year, will I receive \$24 per month? Answer: (1) You would have to make up the time. (2) Only privates receive the first re-enlistment bonus.

E. E. T. asks: Have any warrant officers made application for examination for an ensign's commission this year, and who? Answer: There are three applicants now. The examination will come in a few weeks.

M. A. R. asks: Will colored regiments be assigned colored chief musicians as per instructions. Letter W.D., 1906, or 1907, or will the white chiefs already serving in colored regiments be allowed to continue? Answer: Inquiry at the War Department fails to find any such instructions.

OLD SOLDIER, RETIRED, asks: (1) The address of Gen. Theodore Schwann. (2) My service has been in 1872 to 1874, under General Crook; Indian campaign against Apaches in Arizona, 1878; against the Cheyennes in Kansas, 1880-1881; Utes, in Colorado, 1882; in New Mexico against Apaches, and also during outbreak insurrection of the Philippines at Manila and Cebu. Am I entitled to campaign badges? I retired from the Army in 1901. Answer: (1) No. 1310 Twentieth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (2) You are entitled to an Indian campaign badge and a Philippine campaign badge.

DOUGHBOY asks: General Orders 80, War Dept., May 15, 1908, in that part which refers to the pay, etc., of enlisted men of the Army, says that hereafter an enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good the time lost during an enlistment period by unauthorized absences exceeding one day. Does that mean that a soldier who has absented himself from his command prior to the passage of the Act of May 11, 1908, will be obliged to make up the time lost by such absence, or does it mean that only such absences as have occurred since the passage of the act shall be made up? General Orders 176, War Dept., 1906, which amends paragraph 131, A.R., says that "any enlisted man who absents himself without leave forfeits all allowances, but he cannot be required to make good the time lost, either upon conviction by a court-martial or otherwise." Paragraph 129, A.R., as amended by the same order says that "a soldier's enlistment expires three years from date of enlistment, notwithstanding any unauthorized absence." It is believed that the above decisions were made by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that is why I ask whether the bill recently passed by Congress will affect the decision of the court as given in the orders quoted above. G.O. 80, W.D., 1908, governs.

J. J. W. asks: Can a sergeant major of one battalion of Infantry legally draw \$81 per month? Answer: The highest pay for the grade you name is \$64.

SERGEANT asks: For what enlistment period am I entitled to pay? Enlisted Sept. 12, 1870; discharged Sept. 12, 1875. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1876; discharged Oct. 18, 1881. Re-enlisted Oct. 19, 1881; discharged Oct. 18, 1886. Re-enlisted Oct. 19, 1886; discharged Dec. 12, 1887. Enlisted Dec. 13, 1888; discharged Aug. 11, 1893. Enlisted July 16, 1894; discharged July 15, 1899. Re-enlisted July 16, 1899; retired Oct. 23, 1901 in eighth year of continuous service. Does the service from October, 1876, to December, 1887, count as one enlistment period in my case? Answer: The question involved in your case is now before the Comptroller for decision.

H. G. T. asks: I served in the Infantry from March 15, 1901, to March 14, 1904; from Sept. 8, 1904, to Sept. 7, 1907, and enlisted last time March 10, 1908. What enlistment period am I in and what will be my pay under the new pay bill? Answer: You are in your second enlistment, as more than three months elapsed between your discharge last September and your enlistment in March.

R. C. C.—A candidate for membership can join any state society of the Sons of the American Revolution he may choose, no matter where he resides or where his Revolutionary ancestor served. He must, however, make out his application papers on the blank furnished him by the secretary of the state society he wishes to join. The initiation fee and dues differ in different states. There are societies of the S.A.R. in forty-one of the states now, so one has a wide field to choose from. The secretary of the Illinois Society, S.A.R., is John D. Vandecook, 108 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; the secretary of the Missouri Society, S.A.R., is Robert E. Adreon, 1932: North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. For membership in the Society of the War of 1812, address the secretary general, H. R. Webb, 727 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

C. D. asks: Does a hospital steward in the Navy in the fourth year of his enlistment hold a permanent appointment by virtue of shipping as a hospital steward? Enlistment record does not show whether it is acting or permanent appointment. I was told after I had been doing duty for over a year that I had a permanent appointment by virtue of shipping in the rate which I now hold, but now I hear that I do not hold a permanent appointment. Answer: An order is being issued by the Secretary of the Navy for his approval which covers this matter. There are a number of applications also awaiting action. We advise you to make your application.

D. L. O. asks: What is the rank of the navies of the world according to the number of vessels, and how many in each navy? Answer: See table published on page 1164, of our issue for June 20, 1908.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Bronzes.

Special Designs for Badges, Medals, Class Rings and Insignia for the Services.

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438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to June 24, 1908. Changes after that date occurring before we go to press appear on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The ships docking at Bremerton will sail for San Francisco as soon as they are ready, the last one to arrive not later than July 3. Preparations will be made for the fleet to sail from San Francisco to Honolulu on Tuesday, July 7.

Itinerary Atlantic Fleet from San Francisco to Manila.
A, Distance to next port (miles); B, at sea (days); C, in port (days).

	A	B	C
San Francisco—Sail July 7	2,100	9	.
Honolulu—Ar. July 16; sail July 23	3,850	16+1	1
Auckland—Ar. Aug. 9; sail Aug. 15	1,284	5	6
Sydney—Ar. Aug. 20; sail Aug. 27	575	8	7
Melbourne—Ar. Aug. 29; sail Sept. 5	1,850	8	7
Amoy, 3d & 4th Div.—Ar. Oct. 29; sail Nov. 4	666	3	6
Manila, 1st and 2d Div.—Ar. Oct. 31	.	.	.
Manila, 3d and 4th Div.—Ar. Nov. 7	3,700	14	6
Albany—Ar. Sept. 11; sail Sept. 17	3,300	14	6
Philippines—Ar. Oct. 1; sail Oct. 10	1,750	7	9
Yokohama—Ar. Oct. 17; sail Oct. 24	1,343	5	7

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At San Francisco, Cal.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At San Francisco, Cal.

MINNESOTA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander. GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quaileigh. Arrived June 20 at San Francisco, Cal.

NEBRASKA, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Bremerton, Wash.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At San Francisco, Cal., from Bremerton.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Bremerton, Wash.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Third Division.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Koskut Niles. At San Francisco, Cal.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. At Bremerton, Wash.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At San Francisco, Cal.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Henry Morrell. Sailed June 22 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed June 20 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Arrived June 24.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Bremerton, Wash.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At San Francisco, Cal.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At San Francisco, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." On Aug. 24 the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet together with the Charleson, Solace, and eight destroyers will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Samoa, and return.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Bremerton, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Bremerton, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Hunters Point, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Mare Island Light, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island Light, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Mare Island Light, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers.

At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived June 22 at Honolulu.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Panama, R. of P.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Gleeson. Arrived June 22 at Sitka, Alaska, and left June 24 for Unalaska.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean.

Arrived June 23 at Woosung, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton.

Arrived June 23 at Woosung, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Arrived June 23 at Woosung, China.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whittle. At Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Arrived June 23 at Woosung, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btan. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Organ. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Has been ordered placed in commission for duty as parent ship for the torpedo service on the Atlantic coast.

CHARLES W. NICHOLS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Nichols. To command.

YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Nichols. To command.

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BORDEN'SEAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED
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MILK

The Best Brands for use in the "Service" or for Household Purposes.

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NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, New York.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, New York.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, New York.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedo-boat Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Stringham, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren, Wilkes and Bagley; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of duty.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship). At Boston, Mass. G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart. On her annual cruise. Will visit Plymouth, England, which will be reached the early part of July. Gibraltar will be reached about July 26. Returning a stop will be made at Madeira on Aug. 11. The Newport will return to New York about Sept. 16.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker. Retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation. The Reina Mercedes is repairing at the navy yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is used as an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FAIR HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Washington, N.C.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

Active, San Francisco, Cal. Pentucket, New York.

Alice, Norfolk, Va. Pontiac, New York.

Apache, New York. Powhatan, New York.

Choctaw, Washington. Rapido, Cavite, P.I.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Iroquois, at Honolulu. Samoset, League Island, Pa.

Iwana, Boston, Mass. Seabago, Charleston, S.C.

Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Sioux, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Sotomogo, Puget Sound, Wash.

Modoc, League Island, Pa. Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Narkeeta, New York. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Navajo, Puget Sound, Wash. Triton, Norfolk, Va.

Nesinscot, Portsmouth, N.H. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Oscella, Key West, Fla. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Pawnee, Newport, R.I. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash. Petrel, at Mare Island.

Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Princeton, at Puget Sound.

Celtic, at Boston, Mass. Quiros, at Cavite.

Cincinnati, at Mare Island. Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Constitution, at Boston. Paragua, at Cavite.

Columbia, at League Island. Pampana, at Cavite.

Detroit, at Boston. Paul Jones, at Mare Island.

Dixie, at League Island. Panay, at Cavite.

Eagle, at Norfolk. Petrel, at Mare Island.

Ecano, at Cavite. Princeton, at Puget Sound.

Frolic, at Cavite. Quiros, at Cavite.

General Alava, at Cavite. Baleigh, at Mare Isl.

Hornet, at Norfolk. Ranger, at Cavite.

Katashin, at League Isl. Reserves, at Norfolk.

Leoniadas, at Portsmouth, N.H. San Francisco, at Norfolk.

McKee, at New York. Siren, at Norfolk.

Machias, at New York. Stiletto, at Newport.

Tallahassee, at Norfolk. Vicksburg, at Mare Island.

Terror, at League Island. Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H. Wyoming, at Mare Island.

Vesuvius, at Boston. Vesuvius, at Boston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Alert, San Francisco, Cal. Inca, Fall River, Mass.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothea, Chicago, Ill. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.

Elfrida, New Haven, Conn. Puritan, Washington, D.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Gibraltar, Boston, Mass. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Granite State, New York city. Wasp, New York city.

Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Huntress, at St. Louis. Vesuvius, at Boston.

THE ARMY.**STATIONS OF THE ARMY.****DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Will take command of the Army Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about July 1.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I. Aug. 4, 1907; E and F, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I. Jan. 2, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Meade.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K and L, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Meade.

8th Cav.—Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, M, Manila, P.I.; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, M, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, *B, *C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Caswell, N.C.; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. Levett, Me. 28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 29th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

3d Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 30th Ft. Worden, Wash.

4th Ft. Dupont, Del. 31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.

5th Ft. Williams, Me. 32d Ft. Baker, Cal.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 33d Ft. Columbia, Wash.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 34th Ft. Stevens, Ore.

8th Ft. Preble, Me. 35th Ft. Manila. Arrived May 5, 1908.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass. 36th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

10th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 37th Ft. McKinley, Me.

11th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 38th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 39th Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

13th Ft. Monroe, Va. 40th Ft. Howard, Md.

14th Ft. Greble, R.I. 41st Ft. Monroe, Va.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 42d Ft. Mott, N.J.

16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

17th Ft. Washington, Md. 44th Ft. Washington, Md.

18th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 45th Ft. DuPont, Del.

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C. 46th Ft. Strong, Mass.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 47th Ft. Hunt, Va.

21st Ft. Howard, Md. 48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 49th Ft. Williams, Me.

23d Ft. McKinley, Me. 50th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

24th Ft. McKinley, Me. 51st Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

25th Ft. Miley, Okla. 52d Ft. Rodman, Mass.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash. 53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

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is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. Contains no acid, no grit, nothing injurious.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding, Pier 12, East River, New York.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding, Address Pier 12, East River, New York.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding, Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Monmouth, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Italian Minister of War proposes to ask for additional votes to repair urgent defects, involving an outlay of over £7,000,000, to be spread over a period of nine years, and to be expended as far as possible in national establishments. For field, horse and mountain artillery, quick-firing guns and ammunition a sum of £3,000,000 is required, and for heavy artillery for land and coast defense £160,000, while £2,000,000 are to be expended upon fortifications.

When the ships included in the German Navy Estimates for the present year have been put in hand there will be under construction seven battleships of the so-called Dreadnought class, and three armored cruisers analogous to the Invincible. The battleships are the Ersatz vessels for the old Baden, Württemberg, Sachsen, Bayern, Oldenburg, Siegfried and Beowulf. The Ersatz Bayern has already been launched under the name of Nassau. The three armored cruisers are the Blücher (E), which has been launched at Kiel, and the F and G, which will displace about 19,000 tons, and have engines of 76,000 horse-power, with turbine machinery. In addition to these vessels are six of the smaller cruisers, three vessels for special purposes, two torpedo flotillas comprising twenty-four destroyers, and a number of submarine boats. In the course of the present year the personnel will be 50,000 strong in round figures.

An English cavalry officer states that it is the hope of a large majority of the cavalry to see the lance restored, as they esteem it to be the most perfect thrusting weapon in the world.

Sir Evelyn Wood started life as a sailor, intending to be an admiral, but instead he finds himself a field marshal. It was as a member of the Naval Brigade that he fought in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded while carrying a scaling ladder to the Redan. It was not until after this that he turned his thoughts to the army, and joined the 13th Lancers. Since that time he has held most of the important commands, although the coveted role of commander-in-chief was denied to him. Sir James Willcocks, who led the British forces in India during the recent Mohmand uprising, started out in life with no money, no help, and no powerful friends. He fought his way to the front by his own sterling qualities, and his unquenchable zeal and persistence; and at forty-four he is receiving the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honor.

In the British army the daily pay of a second lieutenant is 5s. 3d. (with deductions), and when that officer goes on a government transport he has to pay 6s. 6d. a day for his food alone. The pay of a major is 13s. 7d. a day, average service eighteen to twenty years, so he would be about forty years of age, and very likely married. There are no married quarters for him and he is allowed no lodging allowance. Hitherto, he had hopes of better pay and allowances when he became commanding officer of a regimental district, but those appointments have been swept away, and a major has nothing to look forward to as such, unless he is a Staff College man. The only officers who receive a living wage are the Staff, the Royal Engineers, and the Departments. The regimental officers, the backbone of the army, receive little or nothing, and unless they have friends who can provide them with an annual allowance, they are bound to get into debt.

The British battleship St. Vincent, described in a recent issue, will be launched Sept. 10, at Portsmouth.

The First Lord of the British Admiralty states that during 1907 four accidents occurred, during mimic night warfare, to vessels not carrying lights, but these involved only one injury. During 1908 two accidents occurred, involving the loss of thirty-eight lives. The absence of lights could not, however, be described as the sole cause of any of these accidents. Night maneuvers without lights took place on 146 occasions during 1907 and 1908, the total aggregate number of ships engaged being 2,200.

It is announced that the number of prizes in the King's competition at Bisley in July will be 400, the total amount of money offered in the contest being £2,220, and the highest prize being His Majesty's £250 for the best scorer, and the lowest a hundred of £2 each. The first stage will begin at 200 yards on July 21, and finish at 500 and 600 yards on the following day, seven shots

being fired at each range. The best 300 men at the first stage will fire the second stage on July 24, at 300 and 600 yards, ten shots at each. The best 100 from the first and second stages will fire the third (final) stage on July 25, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each; the man making the highest aggregate of the three stages being the King's Prizeman of the year, and taking also the National Rifle Association's gold medal and badge. The Association's silver medal and badge will be given to the highest scorer in the first and second stages, and the bronze medal and badge to the highest of the first stage.

In contrast to the American method of temperance reform, which at one fell swoop takes from the soldier the age-long privilege of buying his stimulants in a canteen conducted according to regulations, we note the caution with which the British Admiralty approach the subject of the naval canteen. It has been suggested that an increase in the money allowance to one penny a day in lieu of the spirit ration would do much to encourage temperance among the men, but before initiating this regulation reports have been asked for from commanding officers of ships as to number of temperance men, or total abstainers; number of men over twenty years old not on the temperance list and how many would be influenced by the money allowance to give up the daily spirit ration. Commanding officers are directed to add to their replies to these questions an expression of their opinion as to how far a change such as that proposed is likely to attain the object of promoting temperance among the men, and whether the result would be such as to justify the extra expenditure involved.

The Hampshire Telegraph thinks that the wholesale dismissal of British officers and men from the South African constabulary and filling their places with native Boers, looks very much like sowing the seeds of a third Boer war, that it points to the realization of the old Krugerian dream of making Englishmen choose between leaving South Africa and remaining as "helots."

Rear Admiral Kingsmill, R.N., has assumed command of the Marine Service of the Dominion of Canada. He is to organize a naval militia on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The government steamer Canada is to be used for instructional purposes, and men will receive training in seamanship and gunnery. The new fishery cruiser to be built for the Pacific coast will be employed in the same way. The proposed step is only a beginning, and in a short time it will be followed by some such plan as Admiral Fleet proposed about a year ago by which Canada will have a cruiser or two and a few torpedo-boats and destroyers on this coast.

The Russian coal trade, which a few years ago was considered to be scarcely worthy of notice, is now showing signs of rapid development, and supplies have found their way to the capital. In 1907, the first year in which such supplies were recorded, the quantity of coal brought to St. Petersburg from the Donetz and Dombrova districts was 17,225 tons. The output in the south of Russia during the first ten months of 1907 is said to have amounted to 11,868,548 tons bituminous coal and 1,614,677 tons anthracite, or a total of 13,483,225 tons, which exceeds the quantity given for the corresponding period of the previous year by 1,733,870 tons. It has been found from experiments with the native product carried out at St. Petersburg that briquettes made from this coal are suitable for use in the navy and on the railroads, and proposals have been made to establish two briquette factories.

The Argentine armored gunboat Parana, recently launched from the Elswick shipyard, has a length overall of 230 feet; length between perpendiculars, 240 feet; breadth moulded, 22 ft. 3 in.; depth, moulded, 14 feet; mean draught, 7 ft. 6 in.; and displacement, about 1,000 tons. Her armament will include two six-inch howitzers, six three-inch fifty caliber Q.F. guns, four seventy-five millimeter twelve caliber land guns, and eight rifle caliber machine guns. The Parana and her sister ship, the Rosario, besides having powerful armaments, are well protected for vessels of their class; and, in addition to other protection, they will have an armor belt extending over the machinery spaces and magazines. It is believed that, combining as they do, such good offensive and defensive qualities, they will be the most powerful vessels of their kind in existence. The Parana is the fourth vessel the Elswick firm has constructed for the Argentine navy, the first being the 25 de Mayo, a cruiser of over 3,000 tons, the second and third being the Nueve de Julio, of 3,500 tons, and the cruiser Buenos Ayres, of 4,800 tons. The Parana has been specially designed for river service. Her draught is small, and she will have good maneuvering power. Special arrangements have been made to guard against the extreme heat to which the gunboats will sometimes be exposed on the great rivers of the Argentine, and ample provision has been made for keeping the ship cool throughout, and especially with a view to maintaining a comfortable temperature in the magazines and machinery spaces.

In connection with the reorganization of the British military establishment and the formation of the Territorial army, attention is called to a notable example in patriotism set to employers of labor by a large carriage works firm in England, which has organized a battery of field artillery on its own account, and supplied it with guns and equipment complete.

Dr. Palo Rodriguez Alves, ex-President and twice Finance Minister of Brazil, in conversation with a correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is credited with saying: "We have placed orders in England for thirty warships, four Dreadnoughts and twenty-six cruisers, torpedo-boats and gunboats of various grades. England got the business because it underbid all other nations, including Germany and the United States. Brazil concluded that she had the money and could, therefore, undertake this ambitious naval program, which is all we require to insure full adequacy for our national defense."

The use of liquid fuel on the Italian state railways has been decided upon, a special reduction of duty on mineral oils having been accorded the state railways to reduce the former prohibitive cost. During the fiscal year 1906-7 the cost of coal on Italian railways amounted to 17 cents per mile against France's 10 cents.

A British service paper points out that since the appointment of commander-in-chief lapsed in England, no one, save the King, who is the head of the army, has the power summarily to reduce a non-commissioned officer. This does not apply to India or on active service. All such applications have, for the time being, to be submitted to His Majesty.

In his editorial preface to the Naval Annual for 1908 Lord Brassey treats of the question of espionage. He is of the opinion that the recently introduced British practice of withholding details formerly published in the Navy Estimates, though imitated in Germany and elsewhere, is ineffective. "It is certain," he says, "that, whether through the agency of the Secret Service or by

EYESIGHT IN DANGER

From Terrible Eczema—Baby's Head a Mass of Itching Rash and Sores.

DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA

"Our little girl was two months old when she got a rash on her face and within five days her face and head were all one sore. We used different remedies but it got worse instead of better and we thought she would turn blind and that her ears would fall off. She suffered terribly, and would scratch until the blood came. This went on until she was five months old, then I had her under our family doctor's care, but she continued to grow worse. He said it was eczema. When she was seven months old I started to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months our baby was a different girl. You could not see a sign of a sore and she was as fair as a new-born baby. She has not had a sign of the eczema since. Mrs. H. F. Budke, Le Sueur, Minn., Apr. 15 and May 2, 1907."

other means, information as regards new designs is placed in the hands of all those from whom there would be an advantage in concealing it."

Patriotic societies in Teheran, and other cities of Persia, have united in a plea for German protection against Turkey, and for the reorganization of the Persian army and government. The Turkish invasion of Persia arises from a question of sovereignty over Armenian territory. In January of this year Turkey began concentrating reserves on the Persian frontier, and Turkish troops soon crossed the border in the vicinity of Urumiah and began committing depredations. Bodies of Turkish regulars have begun the collection of revenues. The Turks have seized salt mines belonging to the Persian crown and have expelled the Shah's officials. The dock laborers at the Persian port of Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, have gone on strike. They refuse to permit the cargoes of Russian steamers to be disembarked, and they will not allow merchandise to be moved from the custom house and the warehouses. The arrival at Enzeli of a Russian gunboat has had a tranquilizing effect.

The Inter-Ocean tells of a non-commissioned officer in the Russian army who entered the army at fifteen, served more than eighty years, and now, at the age of 128, is still Hale and hearty. He fought in many wars, including the campaign of 1812, won all four classes of the St. George's order "for valor," besides about forty other crosses and medals, and now receives an annual pension of \$600.

The United Service Gazette (London) criticizes "those well-meaning 'old women' at home who, in the guise of humanitarians, seem more or less always engaged in shrieking at what they are pleased to term our 'barbarous methods of warfare,'" and have deprived the frontier soldier of the use of the "dum-dum" bullet, which, it is claimed, will alone stop a fanatical savage, the ordinary bullet not acting quickly enough to prevent the fanatic, though shot, from doing damage before he falls.

Non-commissioned officers of the French territorial army have been authorized to wear a velvet uniform in place of the usual fatigue and drill costume.

The Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs is reported to be doing quietly an immense amount of good in England in fostering and developing an interest in national rifle shooting. Says the United Service Gazette: "It may seem a far cry from a miniature rifle club to the serious problem of national defense, but the two are much more closely connected than is generally imagined. The society is doing a real service to the nation in encouraging the youth of the country to indulge in rifle shooting as a recreation."

In England it is proposed to supplant the Coastguard (equivalent to our Revenue Cutter Service), which is now a part of the Naval strength, though in peace time only available for customs duties, by an altogether civilian force. The 680 stations are to be reduced to 436, of which 55 are to be charged with exclusively naval duties, 43 with naval and customs duties, and 338 with customs duties alone, while the personnel is to be reduced from 4,000 to 1,171. These changes are to occupy eight years to complete, and as much consideration as possible is to be shown for the interest of those officers and men who will be so seriously affected.

The British Admiralty have decided to adopt for naval use, in place of the German article that has been supplied to the fleet for the past few years, a new invention, consisting of a helmet and coat combined, which can be used as a diving dress in shallow water. In the helmet is a purifier made of layers of oxy-lithe, and, as the dress can be put on quickly, it should be very useful on board ship.

The journal of the German Navy League, devoted to the interests and upbuilding of the German navy, is said to have a circulation of 375,000 copies. The League gives excursions for school teachers and children to the naval harbors, and increases popular interest in the navy by means of exhibitions and lectures in the principal cities. Like its English sister, the German League has a woman's branch, active and aggressive.

Admiral Germinet, according to the Moniteur de la Flotte, has made obligatory the use of the shell known as semi-rupture from the beginning of an engagement. This measure has been adopted as a result of the opinion of the captains of the squadron, who have arrived at their conclusion as a result of the effects obtained by the Japanese in the use of high explosive shells and of trials made in this country. The gunnery authorities are supplying shells with larger charges of melinite, which are described as "alourdis," because in weight they are about a third greater than those which they replace. They are also much longer, which affects the ballistics of their employment, and they are to be the only shells supplied to the ships of the Danton class. The idea is to cover the enemy with a rain of explosive shells of great capacity, but some doubt is nevertheless entertained of the wisdom of giving up perforating projectiles.

Of all the trades taken up in the efforts of the British War Office to give soldiers nearing the completion of their term of service opportunities to learn a trade to gain employment in civil life, none has proved so attractive and successful as that of motor car and motor lorry driving. All the instruction by lectures at Aldershot was given outside of working hours. For five dollars the candidates received a three months' course of in-

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struction from a motor expert. In the past winter nearly one hundred non-coms. and men passed through the motor classes. The Royal Automobile Club has agreed to award certificates of proficiency to qualified soldier chauffeurs. Out of eleven soldiers who tried for the club's certificate in a recent test of difficult driving ten passed successfully.

The Under Secretary of State of Germany recently quoted statistics to show that the development of the new mail steamship lines as a result of subsidy had been highly advantageous to Germany. The total tonnage on the East Asian and Australian lines had risen in eighteen years from 83,447 to 283,323; value of cargoes from 74,500,000 marks to 369,000,000 marks; exports from 33,000,000 to 156,500,000 marks; exports to China had almost trebled, while those to Japan rose from 18,500,000 to 102,000,000 marks, those to Australia from 21,000,000 to 67,000,000 marks.

The American Navy has been given its female nurse corps by act of the recent Congress, but now Great Britain goes one better by proposing for its army a mounted nurse corps. According to the Inter-Ocean there is now in existence a company of young women which has been trained by a veteran officer and will be ready for the test. The Islington Drill Brigade Girls' Yeomanry they are called, and now are five-and-twenty strong and efficient riders. The girls wear the ordinary military rank badges surmounted by a spur and crossed whips. One had the crossed flags of a signaller. The

uniforms consist of a red tunic blouse, with a blue skirt with white braiding round the bottom; white gauntlets, black leggings, and a yellow sash. A red and blue field service cap is worn with a chin strap. Riding whips are carried.

"Instances of desertion from the Army in Mexico are very rare and for the best of reasons," said Señor Jose de Minadez, of Nueva Leon, in the Baltimore American recently. "The reason lies in the almost sure capture of the fugitive and the certainty that he will get not one but numerous floggings on his bare back. These lashings are done in the presence of the comrades of the deserter, and when the men see how great is the suffering of the miserable wretch who tried in vain to escape his military obligations, they are forced to conclude that it is better to stick to the Army than undergo such a terrible ordeal."

The Novorossiysk Republic, "commonwealth" formed by Russian revolutionists in December, 1905, which maintained an independent existence for several weeks, even having its own little army, was completely ended on June 17, when its president was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor, two men were given ten years each and sixty-six others were sent to prison for shorter terms.

Compasses for use in the German navy are tested in a specially designed station at Friedenau. The instruments are placed in a tower, which is then subjected to all kinds of motions, rotating, shaking, pitching, and oscillating, all of which can be effected simultaneously, and to any degree desired. In fact, says the Scientific American, any motions to which warships are liable in rough weather or in maneuvering are generated by the machinery of the testing tower. The artificial voyage of the tower is started at a signal, when the whole of the construction commences to move, at the speed of a turning torpedo boat, pitching and shaking as though the ship were steaming in a rough sea. The tower is turned round in from one and three-quarters to six and three-quarters minutes, in accordance with the time taken by a torpedo boat or liner, respectively. The testing station can be tilted through an angle of up to thirty degrees, and is made to perform oscillations of two and one-half to eight and one-half seconds duration. Many young students of navigation have suffered severe attacks of seasickness in the tower. Magnets allow the directive force of the compass under test to be weakened artificially to 0.02 of its value; but even under such adverse conditions there must be no alteration in the position of the compass rose. The most serious drawback to safe compass readings is due to the enormous rotating gun turrets, the cast-steel gun acting on the sensitive compass like a heavy magnet rod, thus producing errors of up to forty-five degrees in the deflection of the compass card or rose, which obviously should be taken into account during observations. A shot from a heavy gun, e.g., a ten-inch gun, will result in such heavy oscillations as to produce molecular motions in the magnet of the compass, thus altering the magnetic moment of the latter, and requiring a careful correction after each shot.

The British Admiralty Court, which, as we noted, had dismissed the captain of the Gladiator on account of the collision between his ship and the American liner St. Paul, rendered a decision on June 20, completely exonerating the St. Paul. The court found that the St. Paul's speed was not excessive, that it was not true that her helm was starboarded, but that her maneuvers were substantially as pleaded by her owners, and that the Gladiator was distinctly to blame. The court added that those witnesses who had asserted that the St. Paul gave a two-blast signal were mistaken. There was only one blast. There would have been no collision if the Gladiator's helm had not been improperly starboarded. The New York Times calls attention to the quick disposition

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of the case in less than two months after the disaster, as an evidence of British justice swift and sure, but expresses a word of sympathy for the officer whose career is now under a cloud for an error of judgment.

An engagement between a French force and a band of Chinese reformers at Banmang took place on June 19.

Admiral Sah, commanding the Peiyang Squadron of the Chinese navy, is at Amoy with the cruiser Hai-Yung, making preparations for the reception of the U.S. Atlantic Battleship Fleet.

The voting down in the Russian Douma of the ministry's four-battleship program does not necessarily mean that that body is opposed to legitimate naval expansion. It was dissatisfied with the administration of naval affairs as disclosed by the disasters to the navy in the war with Japan and put interrogations to the Minister of Marine which he refused to answer, denying the Douma's right to criticize his department. The legislative body in retaliation refused to vote the required appropriation. When the relations between the Douma and those identified with the old order are harmoniously established, it may be found that the Russian people will be as prompt to see the value to the nation of an adequate navy as other great countries. The Russians are a proud people and the defeats in Chinese waters will likely linger long in memory to stimulate the creation and support of an effective navy.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 30, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 1810: Handkerchiefs.—Sch. 1824: Announcing noise signals.—Sch. 1825: Lenses.—Sch. 1827: Bunker fixtures, testing generators, ventilating sets, conduits, fittings, hooks, and thimbles.—Sch. 1828: Cheese cloth, releasing hooks, tracing cloth, etc.—Sch. 1830: Stationery.—Sch. 1836: Flax twine, insulating tape.—Sch. 1838: Soldier, steel tubing.—Sch. 1839: Towels.—Sch. 1841: Lard, rice, tea, sugar. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 6-12-08

PROPOSALS for constructing by contract ten torpedo-boat destroyers (Nos. 22-31) will be received at the Navy Department until twelve o'clock noon September 1, 1908, when they will be publicly opened. Circular defining chief characteristics of said vessels is now ready and plans and specifications for their construction will be ready for distribution among prospective bidders June 30th. Forms of proposal and contract may be had on application to the Department after July 15th. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary. 6-19-08

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